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In so large and complicated an institution as the Army of the United States there ought to be enough real subjects for newspaper criticism to permit it to escape such ignorant detraction as that which has been going the rounds of the dailies to the effect that seven hundred officers of the Army "are taking life easy in desk work in Washington." There is a press gallery in Congress that controls the actions of the correspondents in matters Congressional. It is unfortunate it does not extend its authority over the men who send out such misleading statements as the one we have quoted. The average Washington correspondent whose words carry weight ought to have had sufficient experience with Army organization and administration not to confuse staff details with special assignments. They should know that only a few officers, comparatively speaking, are engaged in Department work in the national capital. This work is necessary to the administration of the Army and it is required by imperative law which controls in the matter of details. Military instruction at colleges, service with militia organizations, recruiting duties, etc., call hundreds away from their commands, but this special work is just as vital to the success of the Army as the routine duties in the field or in garrison. In a nation of eighty millions it ought to be readily understood that there are hundreds of things outside the Army itself which need careful watching and development, if the sources of future recruits are to be kept in a healthy condition. There has been a gratifyingly large increase in the number of military schools, institutes and academies in the last ten years, and these all make drafts upon the official personnel of the Army that have to be met in a way that will encourage this promising spread of the military spirit. To meet all these emergencies is no easy task and it is unfortunate that a certain part of the public press, instead of holding up the hands of those in and out of the Army who are and have been asking for a larger supply of officers for the immediate needs of the Service, should waste time printing such an absurd charge as that Army officers are idling away their days in Washington. We invite the attention of some of these Washington correspondents to the annual report of Inspector General E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., referred to in our issue of Oct. 24, page 209, and to the remarks he therein makes relative to the shortage in officers. On this point he says: "Attention is again called to the great number of officers on detached service and to the bad effects thereof. This condition continues to embarrass commanders, is detrimental to discipline, instruction and administration. After mentioning the recruiting service, the Panama Canal, civil institutions teaching military science and tactics, the state militia, etc., which call for a large number of officers, the Inspector General says: "It is apparent that the number of officers now authorized is not adequate to meet the military necessities of the nation and the Army. It is earnestly recommended that renewed efforts be made to secure the passage of the bill (S. 2671) authorizing extra officers for the Army." Ignorance of the Army and its needs may be expected in rural sections of states remote from the national capital, but there is no reason why such want of information should characterize the writings of those who are in daily touch with the headquarters of the Army.

The New York dailies have published long reports of an investigation by Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General of the Army, of charges of unfair dealing brought by a disappointed contractor against Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Commission. In a report just made public General Garlington completely exonerates Colonel Goethals

from these charges, the injustice of which was apparent from the first. The question involved was the propriety of awarding a contract for cableways to the Lidgerwood Company instead of to the complainant in the case, the Balanced Crane Cable Company of New York. General Garlington recommends that the remaining formalities for completing the contract with the Lidgerwood Company be at once approved. "From the evidence adduced," says General Garlington, "I am of the opinion that there was no collusion or corrupt practice on the part of any member of the commission, or any employee of the commission, with respect to the bids for cableways." As to the offers of the Balanced Crane Cable Company, General Garlington quotes testimony to show that the device offered by them was unsuitable for use at Gatun, and that the rejection of their bid by the Canal Commission was made in good faith. Officers at the head of so large an enterprise as the Isthmian Canal, however clean their record may be, may expect such attacks, although it is to be hoped that the summary disposal of these charges will make other dissatisfied contractors and competing firms less ready to jump to the conclusion hereafter that the rejection of their bids was based on unfair discrimination. This criticism, these attacks, are the disheartening concomitants of such large tasks as that to which Colonel Goethals has put his hand. It is becoming clearer every day to the American people that it is fortunate that the work at Panama is directed by men who are above the considerations of politics and commercial temptations and who know that their conduct must be in accord with the high traditions of an honorable Service.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park Commission, in their annual report, state that no land has been acquired since the date of the last report. The acquisition of about 360 acres is desirable, the estimated cost of which would be about \$30 per acre. The total area of land now acquired is about 6,876.95 acres, at a cost of \$314,990.00, an average cost of \$45.80 per acre. In the park and its approaches there are 83.7 miles of completed roads and avenues, with an average width of nineteen feet, constructed at a cost of \$308,700.20. A great part of the road system lies outside the limits of the Chickamauga Park proper. These roads traverse a section of country rapidly increasing in population and industries of varied kinds, consequently the roads are being more widely used by automobilists, farmers, merchants and others, and the wear and tear requires a larger yearly expenditure to keep them in good condition. During the year there have been erected sixty-six cast-iron historical tablets and eight bronze tablets. A shell monument to mark General Bragg's headquarters at Lafayette has been put up. It is in the form of a pyramid with a square base of seven feet ten inches on a side, with a shell pyramid of eight-inch shells eight rows high. All monuments have been cared for, tablets cleaned and painted, and some alterations made in the text of some of them. New York Monument, erected by the state of New York in Point Park on Lookout Mountain, has been completed. There now remain on hand sixty-eight guns of all calibers and several types not yet mounted. There are 278 guns mounted on iron gun carriages on the field. One hundred and thirty-five of these mark the positions of Union batteries and 143 the positions of Confederate batteries. All have been painted and otherwise cared for. The average cost of each gun mounted is about \$100, making the total cost of mounting the 278 guns about \$27,800.

The campaign medals were described in our issue of Oct. 17, 1908, p. 182. It may be interesting to add a statement of the artistic purpose which has suggested the adoption of some features of these designs. The palm tree is used on the Philippine medal because it was the Roman symbol of conquest and the combination of red and blue in the ribbon is suggested by the fact that this combination is a favorite one with the Malays. The bright red in the Indian War medal ribbon is explained by the fact that vermilion is the favorite color of savage tribes and particularly of the North American Indians. The red and yellow in the Spanish war ribbon are the Spanish colors, and therefore appropriate, and the narrow border of blue was adopted to distinguish this ribbon from another, the wearing of which is authorized by the War Department. The Imperial Chinese dragon is often represented in a circle and this favorite design naturally suggested the adoption of it for the China medal. The Chinese always draw the dragon with the pearl of immortality not far away from his open mouth, but the significance is complete without the pearl, for use on the medal. The head of Lincoln was selected for the Civil War medal because it is the only thing which can be used on the medal without offense to the sentiment now happily prevailing over the whole country in regard to the Civil War, and the portrait of Lincoln must be acceptable to everybody, particularly when accompanied by the noble phrase which so tersely and accurately expresses his attitude during the war.

The "unspeakable Turk" is showing to much better advantage during the present complications in Europe than his Christian neighbors. If the Turk had not followed a course of dignified self-restraint he might have had the whole of Europe in a blaze by this time. None of the great Powers desires war, but with the treaty of Berlin torn up there was a danger of a scramble for advantages, such as Austria has obtained by seizing the opportunity offered by the present embarrassment of Turkey. The

display of chauvinism in Serbia does not disturb Austria, which well understands the wretched condition of the Serbian army. Russia is in no condition to interfere with Austrian plans; Germany is obviously friendly to them, while neither England nor France has enough at stake to care to interfere for the defense of despoiled Turkey. The opportunity now offers for those who place their confidence in treaties of arbitration, and in eutopian schemes of disarmament to cast up accounts and determine what has thus far been the net result of their impassioned appeals in behalf of peace. "Here is the lesson for us," says the London Army and Navy Gazette, and for the United States as well, we may add: "Our interests are manifold in every part of the world, and we hold them by being strong and not by any other means whatever. We do not desire war, and if we are prepared and watchful there will be no aggression upon our interests or possessions calling for war. It is weakness that will lay us open to disaster. Strength—which is our cheapest insurance—makes our alliance and friendship valuable, and a strong British Empire is the surest guarantee of the peace of the world. The danger signals now come from the Near East. No one can tell where they may next arise, and the Bismarckian maxim still holds good that *la force prime le droit*."

The New York Times somewhat overstrains its virtue in the attempt to show that a man who does not actually need a pension should return it to the Treasury. This might be very well if the principle insisted upon were made of universal application and no man should accept any public money that he was not in actual need of. The Times, among others, should make restitution by returning to the government what it has received for public advertising, for so prosperous a paper would find it difficult to show that it required to impose this burden on the distressed taxpayer. Rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, the Congress of the United States has decided that it will bestow a badge of honor and approval upon those who gave the best years of their lives to the defense of the country by voting each of them a pension. By what principle of honor or duty are these men called upon to refuse it? It is a testimonial of honorable service that becomes increasingly valuable with years as a proof to one's descendants that he was a soldier with an honorable record. It was this fact that led John A. Dix, Thurlow Weed and other public men of like character to accept pensions. The cost of the Service pension to some 5,000 old soldiers imposes a burden of just one cent on each of the inhabitants of the United States. Perhaps each one will be willing to forego the reading of his or her Times for one day in the year to make this contribution, and we are sure that the Times itself will be too generous to complain. Besides, the man in receipt of a pension he does not personally need can find a way of disposing of it for the benefit of someone who is in need of it, and having the same title to it that any man has to property secured to him by law, why should he not thus use it?

The Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States for November contains among some notable papers one by Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf. (late Chief Umpire, Pine Plains maneuvers), "The Militia Law and Maneuvers," in which he points out the inadequacy of the provision for a first line. Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., recommends greater encouragement of militia cavalry. "The Technical Side of Machine Gun Organization" is treated by an American expert, Capt. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf. Other articles are "West Point in Literature" (General Carter), "The Work of a Chaplain" (Chaplain Walkley), "Field Sanitary Study" (General Woodhull), "French Invasion of Mexico" (Lieutenant Monter), "Morocco's Fight Against Civilization" (M. de Barneville), "The Military Nurse" (Major Terribery); the conclusion of Captain Hickok's article on "Soldiers' Clothing: Its Illegal Purchase," and an interesting letter on a Civil War episode by Colonel Mosby. "Comments" and "Reviews" complete an exceptionally good number.

Admirers of the military genius displayed by Southern generals may dissent from the assertion of the Journal of the United States Artillery for September-October, that "the Confederate leadership was brilliant, but it never rose to the high standard of Washington, who by his superior concentrations at Saratoga and Yorktown captured invading armies. By the capture of armies alone could the Confederacy hope to win independence. The Confederate victories were never followed by the capture of armies and in one case only by the surrender of a considerable garrison. For concentrations the interior lines of railway offered advantages to the Confederates which were sadly lacking in Washington's time. Only once, at Chickamauga, did they attempt such a concentration."

Following the American apprehensiveness over the waste of natural resources, the English people are displaying anxiety in the same direction. In addressing the annual meeting of an iron and steel institute last week Henry E. Armstrong, a London professor of chemistry, said it was difficult to keep calm when he reflected upon the ruthless way the world's stores of timber, iron, coal and oil were being used up. No comment was provoked by the fact that the steamers Lusitania and Mauretania devour daily a thousand or more tons of coal while crossing the ocean, but rather this extravagance was gloried in as an engineering achievement when it ought to be anathematized.

A new phase of the feeling between "wets" and "drys" in western communities where the temperance sentiment runs high is furnished by an attack by a local newspaper upon a battalion of the 27th U.S. Infantry, in connection with its recent return march from maneuvers at Fort Sheridan, when it camped at Rensselaer, Ind., seventy-three miles from Chicago. The Jasper County (Ind.) Democrat charged the soldiers with being "booze hoisters," and said that the ambulance with the detachment could not have carried "one-tenth of these defenders of the country if they could have got half the whiskey the different members attempted to buy." The Republican, of Rensselaer, is edited by Messrs. Healy and Clark, the former an officer of the 3d Regiment, National Guard of Indiana. Mr. Healy investigated the charges thoroughly and then denounced the publishers as "cowardly traitors," mentioning both the editors by name, evidently assuming full personal responsibility for his statements. Mayor Ellis, when interviewed, said that the soldiers he met were orderly, well behaved and clean. Owners of restaurants and places of amusements, the city marshal and the night watch said the Regulars conducted themselves like gentlemen. None asked for liquor anywhere. Two civilian wagoners attached to the battalion went to a local doctor to evade the "dry" laws and got a "prescription," but the druggist refused to fill it because it prescribed whiskey. The Republican says: "Lieutenant Miller, battalion quartermaster, who contracted and paid for the rations for the men and animals bought here, settled with Druggist Fendig for some purchases, taking the government receipts as his required. After the settlement Mr. Fendig offered him a cigar. He declined, with thanks, saying that he used neither tobacco nor liquor, and explaining that as soldiers they knew what was best for them and that their work could not be performed properly if they were guilty of dissipation." Any one that has lived in a western place, where the liquor question is a perennial issue in politics and a source of disagreement in private, cannot peruse the articles in the local press on the subject of the Regulars without reading between the lines that the soldiers were used unjustly and unfairly to make it appear that the "dry" laws were evaded and that prohibition was a failure. This explanation in no way detracts from the prompt and vigorous defense of the battalion by the Republican. If the Army always had so energetic defenders, false, defamatory statements, which unfortunately creep into the newspapers, would disappear. It might be well to suggest to the "wet" side in this temperance controversy that they can gain nothing by maligning the soldiers of our Army in the hope of bolstering up their cause.

Readers of works on the Civil War by European writers would do well to follow the hint contained in the Journal of the United States Artillery for September-October. Reviewing the "Campaign in Virginia, May and June, 1864," by the English author, Thomas Miller Maguire, the J.U.S.A. says: "The book is written in the partisan style that characterizes too often the works of European writers upon the War of Secession. A disposition to belittle the leadership and fighting qualities of their opponents, which would only detract from their own achievements, has never characterized the writings of the soldiers who took part in the war. It is to be regretted that European writers rarely approach the American Civil War in the same spirit." In a recent issue we called attention to the astonishing statement of a British historian, that the "blockade of the Southern ports did not materially aid the downfall of the Confederacy," an assertion so far from the truth that it would reflect upon a college graduate, to say nothing of a trained writer of history. There is one point that is overlooked by critics of foreign writers on our wars. That is the natural ignorance of these writers as to the horrible conditions of our roads. In Europe such apologies for roads as pass here under the name of roads are unthinkable, and consequently the seemingly inexplicable failure of this and that general to concentrate his forces becomes perfectly clear to one acquainted with the quagmires into which heavy rains would quickly convert a fairly good American dirt road. The reason why the movements of the vast Federal armies were not begun until May, 1864, instead of in March or April, is not plain to Maguire, but would be if he had been able to form an idea of the atrocious backwardness of the roads in Virginia and elsewhere at that time. Indeed, as we have before said, the roads of Virginia are still little better than they were in the Civil War period.

Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Snelling, Minn., after serving three and a half years as a captain in the Philippine Scouts, during which he never missed a day's duty for any reason during the entire tour of his service. The Lieutenant is enthusiastic in his praise of the Philippine Scouts, which, under Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, has reached such a high state of efficiency. Lieutenant Robinson, in speaking of his experience in the Philippines, on duty with the scouts, said: "The scouts are the best little soldiers on earth. Of course they do not come up to the American soldier in many particulars, but for duty in the Philippines I believe they are better. I could not want a more faithful command than the company with which I have served for the past three and a half years. They are willing, they execute the orders given them with intelligence, they are faithful, brave and courageous. Work with the scouts has been the pleasantest of my experience in the Army. I have enjoyed every minute of the time. I have had my men on some pretty hard hikes and they have always been cheerful and ready to go until the last man drops. The scout officers that have been in command of the companies, and by this I mean the officers permanently attached to the scouts, are as fine a class of men as could be found anywhere. I believe they are exceptional selections and they have certainly made good wherever they have been put. They have carried forward the work given them to do in a manner that has left little to be desired. I am glad to see that they are to get rewarded for their long and faithful service with deserved promotion. I was with the scouts as long as any officer of the Regular Service has served with them, with one or two exceptions, yet I believe my experience has been the experience of every officer in the organization."

Prof. William W. Bailey, of Brown University, writes of the school for officers' boys at West Point back in the fifties. The school house was a wooden building just north of Professor Mahan's quarters. He was initiated or "hazed" in the proper manner. His playfellow was Robert E. Lee, Jr., son of the Confederate general who in 1853 as captain of engineers was Superintendent of

the Academy, with the brevet rank of colonel. Young Lee became a captain in the Confederate service and is now engaged in farming, singularly enough at West Point, Va. Alfred T. Mahan, now the renowned writer on naval subjects; his brother, Fred, who entered the Engineers and served in the Army with distinction, and another brother, Dennis H. Mahan, also were his playmates. Guy V. Henry, later the intrepid Indian fighter and general in the Army, was several years older. Even at that early age he displayed the pluck and endurance that later made him conspicuous. Charles F. Roe, now major general of the New York National Guard, was a comrade. Mr. Bailey recalls "Jim" Cuyler, the boy with the most phenomenal memory ever heard of at West Point. Once he recited the whole of Scott's "Anne of Geierstein." The chief winter amusement was skating on small ponds and the Hudson and coasting down the long hills to the docks. In summer the boys considered it a great privilege to go fishing with the cadets at Duck Island, Gee's Point or Flat Rocks. The course of instruction in the school embraced the three R's, geography, grammar, composition, and a great deal of drawing. Girls did not attend the school, and the narrator thinks he would have profited by the familiar acquaintance with the other sex that school companionship develops.

In the case of Private Solomon Jones, Troop K, 9th Cav., U.S.A., found guilty by a G.C.M. of refusing to stop talking in the ranks when ordered, striking a N.C.O., disobedience of orders and with disrespect to his C.O., and who was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for three years, General Mills, commanding the Department of Luzon, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The reviewing authority is much impressed with the failure of the non-commissioned officer who was drilling the accused to properly exercise the authority of his rank. It is an encouragement to insubordinate characters and ruinous to discipline for a sergeant to permit a soldier whom he is drilling to defy him on the drill ground and to use such language as 'I don't know a damn thing about this and I guess you know but damn little more,' and take no further notice of it than to tell the soldier he (the sergeant) did not want to hear any more. In this case it appears that even after the use of the language quoted the soldier 'cursed at' the sergeant, and the sergeant's only action was to repeat the same statement that he did not want to hear any more. This disgraceful conversation was apparently stopped only because of the arrival of a commissioned officer. It is partly because the reviewing authority believes the accused was encouraged by the weakness of the non-commissioned officer that the sentence imposed is reduced. So much only of the sentence as imposes dishonorable discharge with forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for two years is approved. The order promulgating this sentence will be read by a commissioned officer to the band and every troop in this soldier's regiment."

The absurdities of one age are the customs of another. One is reminded of this in reading in Lippincott's a story about an experience of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans recently at a social affair in Washington, attended by many of the younger set. The Admiral found on the floor a dainty handkerchief, edged with lace. He was gravely inspecting it when a rather effeminate-looking young man came forward to claim it. "Your sister's, no doubt," said the Admiral, as he handed it over. "Oh, no," said the young man; "it's mine." Evans scrutinized the young man closely. Then he said, after a pause: "Would you mind telling me what size hairpins you use?" This young man evidently belonged to the days of our forefathers, when the men wore silk and velvet doublets, silk hose, gold buckles, plumed hats, powdered hair, lace sleeves and lace ruffs. The military heroes then were attired in a dress that now would bespeak anything but the manly virtues. Admiral Evans would doubtless refuse to hold converse with a member of his club that might appear before him as daintily dressed as the admirals and generals of two hundred years ago, and yet the sturdy heroes of those days, if they should see the face massage, the manicuring, etc., which are lavished by barbers upon their customers to-day, would probably turn away disgusted, and bemoaning the decadence of the times, exclaim, "O tempora! O mores!"

Hollis Godfrey should be elected at once to honorary membership in The Hague Conference, for he has shown how war can be ended—at least in a book, published by Little, Brown and Company, of Boston. In it he tells of a mysterious man who by some weird radio-active agent of destruction sinks battleship after battleship just as the fleets of Germany and England meet in the Channel. He is an impartial chap. He sinks a ship first of one side and then of another, but he wastes no time about it, for a ship is going to the bottom at the rate of one every two or three minutes. These ships disappeared more completely than did Holmes's "One Hoss Shay," "all at once and nothin' first, just as bubbles do when they burst." The destroying element simply dissolves matter. Indeed, the rate of destruction was so great that forty ships went to the bottom in ten minutes. Even when the fleets awe-struck drew off in the presence of this unknown power this lover of mankind would not stop. He kept right on sinking the retreating ships till none was left on either side. Result: the nations promptly agreed to disarmament. Two strong American young men and the inevitable pretty girl figure in the story, for although many romancers find ways of putting cannon and rifles out of business, no one has yet discovered how to get the better of the arrows of the God of Love.

John Gilmer Speed, in the November Century, says that our Department of Agriculture should undertake the breeding of horses to type. "The War Department," continues this writer, "might also assist, for proper cavalry remounts are difficult to secure. In European countries, where great standing armies are maintained, there are not only governmental breeding farms, but the farmers are encouraged to breed army horses by the giving of prizes, and by permitting government-owned stallions of proper breeding to stand to approved stock at merely nominal fees. In Austria I have seen a whole regiment of cavalry mounted on horses so true to type that it would take study and acquaintance to tell one horse from another. In Germany the government has been breeding for the cavalry since the time of Frederick the Great, and with most satisfactory results. In these continental countries much enterprise is shown in securing the best blood that may be had in other countries, not omitting

the Desert of Arabia, whence comes the best and purest equine blood in all the world. In this matter of horse-breeding the Italians are not the least enterprising, nor, by the way, are the Italians by any means inferior in their horsemanship."

The sixteenth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will be held in Assembly Room No. 1, Engineering Societies Building, New York, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20, 1908, and will begin at ten a.m. each day. The society's rooms will be open for the use of all members, and the usual conveniences provided. The telephone call will be 4600 Bryant. There will be a banquet in Delmonico's large hall at seven p.m., Friday, Nov. 20; tickets are \$5 each, and seats can be engaged in advance or at the meeting. The following papers will be read: "The War Eagle," by Charles H. Cramp; "The Influence of Midship Section Shape upon the Resistance of Ships," by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N.; "Deviation of the Compass Aboard Steel Ships," by Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N.; "The Influence of Free Water Ballast upon Ships and Floating Docks," by Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N.; "Transportation of Submarines," by Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N. Papers will also be read by Col. E. A. Stevens, Prof. H. C. Sadler, Clinton H. Crane, W. Carlie Wallace, Prof. C. H. Peabody, Charles P. Wetherbee, J. W. Powell, Robert Curr, J. H. Gardiner, W. T. Berry, Charles C. West, Thomas M. Cornbrooks, and W. P. Stephens.

From the Dawson (Yukon) Daily News we quote these words in praise of the work of Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, in the installation of the wireless stations of the American government at Eagle, Gibbon, Nome, Circle and Fairbanks. Says the superintendent of the Commercial Company: "The new stations have been exchanging messages since Sept. 10, and each and every station has been a success in sending and receiving. It surely is a triumph in the use of the wireless, and a high compliment to Lieutenant Jeunet and his corps, and a great credit to the United States government. Nothing so important to the north has been accomplished for a long time as this victory with the wireless. The stations now installed likely are but a handful compared to the number which later will be put into commission. The success of this system in Alaska means a greater triumph for the fact that it operates satisfactorily in an inland and mountainous country over great distances. I imagine this is the greatest inland success ever recorded in the use of the wireless."

The plan and scope committee of the Lincoln committee has submitted to Joseph H. Choate, chairman, a report on the proposed celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1909. It is suggested that Lincoln's Gettysburg address be read on that day in the public schools; that a public meeting be held in Cooper Union, New York city; that a short history of Lincoln's life, including his Gettysburg address, emancipation proclamation, and other suitable extracts from his speeches and correspondence be printed for distribution in the schools and elsewhere. The committee further recommends that the managers of theaters be requested to have the Gettysburg address read during the performances; that steps be taken by the general committee for the creation of a fund for the erection of a permanent memorial to Lincoln in the city of New York, and that a suitable medal in commemoration of the day be struck off, and that if possible it be sold for the benefit of the permanent fund.

Under the direction of a special committee appointed by the New York State Champlain Tercentenary Commission, J. E. Cushman, of Burlington, Vt., will undertake the raising of the hulk of the Royal Savage, Benedict Arnold's flagship in his unlucky campaign against the British in 1776. Even though no treasure is recovered, enough of historical interest is expected to be found to repay the commission for its outlay. The Royal Savage was the flagship of the fleet of thirty-seven ships and small boats gathered by Arnold in the summer of 1776 to support the land campaign of General Gates. On Oct. 11 of that year he was attacked by a British flotilla, commanded by Captain Pingle, as his boats were drawn up in line across the channel between Valcour Island and the western shore of the lake. After an action lasting five hours the Royal Savage went aground, was abandoned by Arnold and was burned to the water's edge by the British.

During one of his speeches in his canvass for the Presidency, ex-Secretary Taft said of his chief opponent: "But Mr. Bryan has consistently fought us at every turn. He has made the burden that we have had to bear out there doubly heavy, leading his party against the effort that we were making to tranquilize the islands, by sending out, as we did, fifty or sixty thousand boys in khaki. By his course he lengthened the war from twelve to eighteen months, and many a poor fellow has offered up his life or a limb simply because this gentleman was determined that our policy in those islands should not be a success, and now he says that we have come over to his view in respect to the treatment of the islands."

Referring to the suggestion of one of our correspondents concerning a Colossus at Hampton Roads, the Norfolk, Va., Landmark says: "This recalls the effort that has been made from time to time to have an heroic statue of Commodore Maury, 'the Pathfinder of the Seas,' erected in some conspicuous place looking out upon Hampton Roads. It is not creditable to the state or the nation that there is no great work of art of the kind suggested. Hampton Roads would really have been the most appropriate place for the Statue of Liberty."

The falling of coffee into disfavor in the British navy and the corresponding increase in the use of tea recall to the United Service Gazette of London the popularity once enjoyed in the navy by cocoa which of late has fallen into disuse, and in lamenting the eclipse of this beverage containing all the constituents that make for health and endurance it regrets "that the scientific aspect of messing receives so little attention in the navy."

THE MACHINE-GUN COMPANIES.

Of the work of the machine guns in the maneuvers at Camp Atascadero, Cal., on Oct. 13, the San Francisco Call says: "Capt. John Henry Parker, 28th U.S. Inf., and his machine guns carried off the palm for effectiveness, scoring during the day on two squadrons of Cavalry, two battalions of Infantry and a platoon of Field Artillery. Beside this they covered effectively the exposed flanks of the red line and thereby released a regiment of Infantry, which then entered upon the main line defense."

The San Francisco Examiner says: "The efficiency of the Maxim automatic machine guns, raising a leaden hail of 600 rifle bullets a minute, as an auxiliary arm to the Infantry, both in offensive and defensive operations, was demonstrated during the battle. The mobility of this weapon, unloaded from the back of a mule on which it is carried, set upon a tripod and in operation within a couple of minutes, made it possible to keep up with the Infantry dash through the dense brush and scale steep hillsides with it, occupying positions which commanded the roads and enabled them to sweep the valleys."

"Lieutenant Kalde, commanding the machine-gun platoon of the 8th Infantry on the 'Blue' side, practically carried off the honors of the day by appearing to retreat, but suddenly sweeping around a hill and gaining a position from the opposite side so quickly that he put a 'Red' battery of three-inch field guns, under Captain Langdon, out of action before the battery could train and fire its guns."

"Lieutenant Bowen, in command of a platoon of machine guns, caught a battalion of 'Blue' Infantry, at short range, and according to the decision of the umpires practically decimated it."

The correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle attached himself to the movements of the machine guns, and describes their effective work. "Colonel Maus afterward told me," says the correspondent among other things, "that, with few exceptions, the troops had taken their positions with accuracy and effect, and the mistakes that had been made were as beneficial as the correct movements, for the men who had made them learned the very lessons for which the war maneuvers are held. Adjutant General Lauck, General Wankowski and other prominent California National Guardsmen rode the lines and were more than gratified at the showing made by their troops. Colonel Maus was kept in constant communication with events by means of the field wireless and was loud in his praises of its effectiveness."

Writing of the work of the machine guns, Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., commanding the Provisional Machine Gun Company, says: "The comments on machine guns made by these papers reflect the general opinion of the camp on the subject."

"The experimental part of my work is drawing to a close. This maneuver was the climax which had been carefully worked up for the last day before the thousands of militia soldiers went home. The guns have been in every maneuver, every day, and have given equally good account of themselves on every occasion. They have not failed at any time to deliver the goods."

"This particular maneuver is the first time that machine guns have ever been officially recognized in a large maneuver, and the first time in our history that umpires have ever had a satisfactory set of regulations on the subject of machine guns to govern their decisions. In this case the hints to umpires which you published several weeks ago were officially promulgated by the Adjutant General of the Army on the 28th of August, and every umpire in camp has been instructed to make special report on his observations of machine guns daily."

"There is one company, composed of three platoons of two guns each, known as the 'Provisional Machine-Gun Company,' attached to the 20th Infantry; and in addition the regular platoon of the 8th Infantry, under Lieutenant Kaldé, is here with its regiment. Kaldé's platoon has been trained, as far as the limited time permits, in the special methods worked out in the Provisional Machine-Gun Company, and is being operated in accordance with the principles which have been incorporated into the Manual of Machine-Gun Service that has been forwarded to the War Department from the Provisional Machine-Gun Company. One day in every four his platoon is regularly attached to this company; and in addition to that, Kaldé has devoted himself enthusiastically to the study of our text and methods, which he believes have multiplied the efficiency of his platoon many times. It can therefore be stated that all the machine guns in this camp are being operated upon the principles that have been formulated into a manual for machine guns with infantry, and that the results of the maneuvers already justify the conclusion that these principles are being successfully exemplified to the satisfaction, not only of the Regular officers in this camp, but so fully as to attract the attention and fix the interest of all the correspondents in the camp."

"The only danger that threatens the early solution of machine-gun organization is that attention may be diverted from the question of organization by the side issue of possible future change of equipment. Of course, the question of equipment is never permanently settled, and we want the best equipment that the skill of man can devise and the treasury of the United States purchase. It goes without saying that whenever any new equipment can be discovered offering any substantial advantage over the present one, the purchase of additional equipment should be of the newest and best pattern; but it goes equally without saying that a good and serviceable equipment, such as the one we have, should not be abandoned at an expense of over a million dollars in favor of any unproven and as yet untried invention, which is still in the experimental stage."

"There is nothing experimental, unproven, or untried, about our present equipment. It was most thoroughly tested only three years ago by a distinguished board of officers from all arms of the Service and was pronounced by them the best equipment in the world. The Maxim gun has been thoroughly tried in our own Service since that time and none but minor changes have been recommended. It is as good now as it ever was, and with the improvements that have been devised in this company is much better than it ever was before. It has been most thoroughly proven in active warfare under modern conditions by several great nations, and has always triumphantly met every test imposed upon it. Such an equipment should not be discarded in favor of any other that has not proven itself under such conditions as to place its general utility beyond a shadow of doubt."

"There is also the consideration that the claims advanced by any manufacturer of other machine guns are open to the objection that the manufacturers of machine guns are in the business to sell guns at a profit. Such people are not concerned with whether the United States has the best equipment or whether it has any tactical or-

ganization, or whether it is prepared to place a due proportion of properly organized machine guns upon the firing line in order to meet the enemy upon equal terms; their only object is to make money by selling guns at a profit. The claims of such people may merit careful investigation, but can hardly be accepted at face value previous to exhaustive trial of the devices which they wish to sell."

"If our country is to wait for the last test of every new invention before completing its organization, that work will never be done. When it has an approved equipment, that has stood the test of modern war, that has stood exhaustive tests in our own Service, and that is still susceptible of additional known improvements, and when an acceptable organization for the good of the whole Service, without a splinter of log-rolling for any individual, has just been completed, it is a good time to perfect the organization of our Army by placing the one unorganized element on a permanent basis without asking the consent of any foreign gun manufacturers or delaying the game for consideration of their claims."

"When such an organization shall have been completed there will then exist a competent body of technical line officers to pass upon the merits of such claims, and questions of equipment can be much better disposed of than before such organization. I lay stress upon this subject because the only danger that now would appear to threaten the early adoption of a satisfactory organization of machine guns is either the apathy of Congress on the subject or that attention may be diverted from the issue. Help us to focus attention now upon this point."

FRENCH ARMY MANEUVERS.

The French army maneuvers, which terminated on Sept. 19 in the rolling wooded country of Touraine on the Loire river, are said by skilled observers to have been the best organized and most instructive ever held in France. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was among the many foreign officers who witnessed them. The theme of the maneuvers was based on the situation of the French and German armies in December, 1870. Altogether, 120,000 men and the field artillery, comprising 430 guns, took part in the maneuvers.

General Wood, fresh from the German military maneuvers in Alsace-Lorraine, is quoted by the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune as expressing the highest admiration for the extraordinary marching powers of the French foot soldier, keen appreciation of the excellent discipline in the field, of the individual initiative and intelligence of subordinate officers, of the fine qualities of the cavalry horses, and, above all, of the rapidity and precision with which the batteries of field artillery with their powerful rapid firing guns of 75 millimeters caliber were handled and their fire concentrated upon the enemy's vulnerable points. According to the estimates made by a foreign officer who had attended the recent German maneuvers, no fewer than 20 per cent. of the German infantry fell out of the ranks during the forced marches of twenty miles a day, whereas the same officer places at only 3 per cent. the total number of French infantrymen who were forced out by foot soreness.

All the foreign officers were greatly impressed by the endurance of the French infantry. The 135th Regiment of Infantry covered twenty-five miles a day for two days in succession, marching over fields of stubble, and out of an effective force of 2,240 only four men were laid up from lameness.

The test of the famous "cuisines roulantes," or transportable kitchens, was watched keenly. They will henceforth be adopted for the whole army. The first use of traveling kitchens was made in Manchuria by the Russians and afterward by the Japanese, who managed to capture them from the enemy.

The initiative shown by French non-commissioned officers in making reconnaissances was marked by foreign observers. Once a corporal of a dragon regiment who was sent out with two troopers to discover the enemy's outposts reached a field which was not high enough to command the desired view. He rode up to a small out-house and placed the three horses abreast. Then he placed a plank on the horses' backs and stood on it while the two troopers climbed on his shoulders and to the roof. After sweeping the horizon with their glasses and detecting the whereabouts of the opposing videttes, the three dragoons galloped back and gave the information to their chief.

As General De Lacroix, who directed the maneuvers, is to be retired soon because of age, one of the objects of the maneuvers was to choose his successor from among the generals showing the greatest talent in handling large bodies of troops. General Trémeau has been chosen. He is a cavalry officer and entered the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre when it was founded, in 1876, and was graduated second in his class. He is a masterful tactician, a man of great energy, and exercises a personal magnetism on the troops under his command. The future commander of the fighting strength of France somewhat resembles the late Lieut. Gen. Philip Sheridan, U.S.A., in person and in character. He is a firm believer in the principle that the best means of defense is a vigorous attack.

A German officer, writing in France Militaire after observation of the French army maneuvers, expresses admiration for the "merry" French infantry soldier, declaring that in no other army is to be found the capacity for marching and endurance in the same degree. He is particularly impressed with the lively intelligence of the non-commissioned officers—their capacity to read a map, and to make the best use, as if by instinct, of a country and its cover, and perceives how a company might lose its officers without being stopped in its forward action.

A comparison of the French field gun with its German rival, as demonstrated by the results of the maneuvers, shows that the former has an initial velocity of 530 meters against 465 meters for the latter, and a range of eight and a half kilometers against seven kilometers. The French gun is enabled to carry a supply of 300 rounds of ammunition in its own chest, against 130 rounds of the German gun, while the weight of the French 75-millimeter gun with carriage and equipment is 1,600 kilograms, against the 1,740 kilograms of the German gun. On the other hand, each German army corps has 144 guns as against 96 for a French army corps.

Although it was eight years ago, says the Bicycling World, that the French Ministry of War, recognizing the value of the bicycle for its mobility, authorized the formation of several battalions of military cyclists, it was not until this year that the corps was assigned fighting duties in the big maneuvers. It had previously been the custom to employ the cyclists singly as despatch bearers or in squads as scouts. This season four companies were mobilized, with their reserves, on Aug. 29. They belong to the Chasseurs. On the following day they set out from Longwy, on the eastern border of France, to reach Chaumont-sur-Loire in the west by Sept. 7. Not-

withstanding torrential rains, they succeeded in accomplishing this without trouble. They were attended by a big motor truck from the commissariat department, and were thus enabled to push forward about forty miles per day without serious inconvenience. With only one day's rest during their ride of about 330 miles and a free day at the end, they took part in the active operations on Sept. 9, 10 and 11. The French bicycle corps are equipped with light folding bicycles, which, when need be, can be folded and slung over the soldiers' shoulders exactly like knapsacks.

Two French army corps, comprising 100,000 men, have been dependent on the automobile for their daily supply of bread during the recent annual army maneuvers, lasting sixteen days. The Paris correspondent of The Automobile says that with headquarters at Vierzon, in the center of France, seventy automobiles were divided into convoys, each having a load capacity of from forty to fifty tons of provisions per day. The routine was for all vehicles to load up at night, make a day-break start in convoys, reach the regimental headquarters thirty to forty miles away, and there discharge their loads into the horse-wagons distributing them to regiments at the fighting-line. The officer in charge of each convoy was provided with a fast automobile, enabling him to run up and down the line and assure himself that all the vehicles maintained their distances of thirty yards, and that there were no breakdowns on the road. The great majority of the military wagons were loaned to the authorities by manufacturers, the drivers being mechanics undergoing military instruction. Only about twenty of the vehicles were supplied by the War Department. During the time that the privately owned vehicles were under military orders they were supplied with fuel and oil, and granted an indemnity of twenty cents per horse-power per day. Each driver was entitled to an indemnity of twenty cents per day.

VALUE OF U.S. FIRST-AID PACKET.

First-aid packets of the principal armies of the world form the instructive theme for an illustrated article in the Military Surgeon for October. It is from the pen of Major Ed. Laval, surgeon of the French army, the translation being by Capt. Chas. S. Butler, assistant surgeon of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Speaking of the position of the first-aid packet, the article says: "In all armies the packet is carried in a coat pocket, or in an inside pocket. The United States, however, has inaugurated a new model, provided with two hooks, allowing the men to carry it on their belt. Is this an advisable change? It seems certain that this is advantageous in showing the soldiers that they should consider the packet just as useful as other parts of their lesser equipment. But these other objects are already so many that one may ask whether it is wise to add to the impedimenta. In any case, the model which we have examined has two rather weak hooks, badly fastened. It is to be presumed, however, that some modifications will be introduced."

"The ideal first-aid packet, meeting the exigencies of the surgery of the battlefield, seems to have been realized in great measure in the model adopted by the United States. The metal case seems necessary but we should prefer it in aluminum because the two halves make a dead weight which should be reduced as much as possible. The contents should be made up of two sets of bandage, with compress fixed to the middle of the bandage. But we criticize the bandage in the United States packet as being too wide; five to six cm. would be quite enough. Of course, there should be no pins. The contents should be both aseptic and antiseptic. Finally, it seems best to us to continue to carry the packet in some pocket of the soldier's uniform." Pictures show the form of the packets, diagnosis tags, etc., of different countries.

GEN. BERNARD, FATHER OF OUR DEFENSES.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Lakes, told in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly of the debt this country owes to the memory of Gen. Simon Bernard, of France, who gave to the beginning of our system of coast defenses superior abilities as an engineer officer of high attainments and unflagging zeal as a friend of the new republic, not less warm in his sympathies than Lafayette or Rochambeau.

A joint resolution of Congress in 1816 authorized the President to obtain the services of a skillful engineer to assist the Corps of Engineers, "then in its infancy, but soon become famous in an army whose professional ability has always been rated as the highest." The American representative in Paris met General Bernard at the moment when regard for his personal safety demanded he should quit France. His reputation as a military engineer was so high that his services were eagerly sought by European governments, but he elected to throw in his lot with the nation which his countrymen, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and others, had helped to found. General Bernard was born at Dole, France, in 1779, and was educated at the Polytechnic School, entering the French Engineers. At the beginning of the Austerlitz campaign Bernard was selected by Napoleon for an important reconnoitering mission. He penetrated almost to Vienna and brought back a report that delighted Bonaparte. This eventually led to his becoming an A.D.C. to the Emperor. After Napoleon's banishment to Elba he went over to the Bourbons, but on Napoleon's escape, Bernard went back to him and fought with the Emperor at Waterloo.

In November, 1816, President Madison conferred on Bernard the rank of brigadier general by brevet and commissioned him as "an assistant in the Corps of Engineers of the United States." This was a case in which a high brevet commission was granted not based on an actual commission. The original appointment was not announced in general orders, nor does it appear in Army registers. No nomination was made to the Senate. General Bernard was at once assigned to duty as the senior member of a board of engineers whose duties were to examine sites for permanent works. Ten days later the board began operations at Rouse's Point, later locating the defenses of the Delaware River, and early in the following year the defenses of Mobile Bay and in the vicinity of New Orleans. General Bernard next served on the commission to survey Hampton Roads, York River, and other places in Chesapeake Bay, with a view to the selection of a naval depot and to plan a system of defense. The commission recommended two naval depots, one at Burwell's Bay on the James, and the other at Gosport, with fortifications at Hampton Roads, St. Mary's, Elizabeth River and Baltimore. As a general proposition resulting from an extended study the following year (1819) of the coast from Cape Hatteras to the St. Croix River, the commissioners recommended

"that Hampton Roads in the South and Boston in the North should be fortified and organized as great naval and military rendezvous, and Narragansett Bay between them as an occasional rendezvous." General Bernard's reconnaissances and plans included not only our entire Atlantic and Gulf coast defenses, but the system of national roads, the improvement of interior waterways, and a large part of the canal systems which were eventually constructed. Although objected to by his confères, on account of their extent, his plans were used in the construction of Fort Monroe. Few of the multitudes of officers, soldiers and civilians who, for nearly a century, have threaded their way about the ramparts of this fine example of old French fortification, have ever heard of the distinguished exile who so generously gave his talents to the Republic. For fifteen years General Bernard had devoted himself to the important duties devolving upon him in the United States Corps of Engineers, when the revolution of 1830 opened the way for his return to his native land. Returning to France he was immediately intrusted, by Louis Philippe, with the preparation of plans for the fortification of Paris. He strongly advocated the system of detached forts, and this plan was subsequently carried out. He continued his important engineering work until 1836, when he was appointed Minister of War, in which office he continued until his death in 1839. If the Corps of Engineers should ever feel a desire to erect a monument, no worthier officer could be selected for the honor than General Bernard.

ARMY AND NAVY OF AUSTRIA.

We last week gave some particulars as to the military strength of Bulgaria, Serbia and Turkey. The following from the Military Mail of London deals with the army of Austria-Hungary: "On a peace footing the army numbers nearly 320,000 officers and men, and the addition of the Landwehr and Hungarian reserves brings it up to a total of about 352,000. On a war footing the total number of officers and men is increased to 2,580,000, with about 332,500 horses and 1,200 guns. The rifle used by the infantry is the Mannlicher. From reports of military observers at the great Imperial maneuvers, the army appears to be in a state of high efficiency. The cavalry is the best trained arm of the service, which is only to be expected, as Austria is famous for its horses and expert riders. Even in peace time the cavalry is kept up to almost war strength, and the training is thorough and vigorous. The men are well mounted, and the horses in hard and fit condition. During maneuvers large troops of cavalry moved rapidly across rough country and carried out various movements in an excellent manner. The artillery are also well trained and efficient; the driving of horse and field batteries is excellent. The guns are modern, and shields are used in the field batteries. Machine guns are massed in batteries of four guns each, and are freely used in connection with cavalry. The Austrian infantry are carefully trained, and are similar in appearance to German infantry. They are well drilled in musketry, and show good points in marching and tactics. The uniform is of dark blue cloth, hard-wearing, loose fitting, and without buttons, hooks and eyes being used. Each man carries a portion of a small field tent, a combined trenching tool (i.e., a pick and spade), and a large knapsack and haversack."

Hitherto regarded as the least important among the navies of the European Powers, the Austrian navy, says the Hampshire Telegraph, though small, has a well disciplined personnel, and the ships are admirably fitted for the purpose for which they have been designed. In the general construction the German model has been followed. In the Navy League Journal Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne says there is ample promise of great things to come. A floating dock is being constructed to take a 20,000-ton ship, and the building slips are being lengthened so as to admit of the construction of the largest types of vessels. Mr. Burgoyne considers that as three large ships are to be commenced in 1911, it is not unnatural to anticipate Dreadnoughts of equal power to those contemporary at that date, and that at the usual rate of completion, Austria will, in the year 1915, possess three Dreadnoughts, three Radetzky (of 14,200 tons, armed with twelve-inch and nine-inch guns), three of the Erzherzog Karl class (10,433 tons, armed with nine four-inch and seven six-inch guns), three Babenbergs (8,200 tons, nine-inch and six-inch guns), and three Budapests (5,460 tons). In all fifteen ships within the age limits of twenty years. Since there are already twelve destroyers, four score torpedo-boats, and half-a-dozen submarines in existence or on the stocks, and a short dozen of protected cruisers as well, it will be seen that Austria is likely to become the arbiter of Mediterranean destinies at no distant date.

THE LAW ON MILITARY PATENTS.

The recent decision by Justice Charles H. Robb, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in the case brought in the interest of the Krupp patents, said to be infringed by certain devices used on field guns and carriages made by the Ordnance Department of the Army, has aroused great attention among lawyers who are interested in military patents. The decision reverses what has been held to be the law heretofore by the Supreme Court. It is pointed out that in the case of Dashiell vs. Grosvenor, a case arising in the same jurisdiction and taken on appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in denying the injunction, the Court, through Goff, Circuit Judge, said:

"We think that the pleadings and proof of this case clearly demonstrate that this is in substance, if not in form, a proceeding the object of which is to prevent the manufacture of breech-loading cannon of a certain character, and of a particular device, at the navy yard of the United States, in the city of Washington, D.C., by those officially in charge thereof, representing the Government of the United States, and also it is clearly shown that the injunction granted by the court below will in effect prohibit the officer so in charge of said navy yard from manufacturing such cannon for use on the vessels of war of the United States, as provided for under the provisions of existing legislation, the reason for such prohibition being that in so making breech-loading cannon said officers are infringing on the rights granted to Samuel Seabury by letters patent numbered 25,584, dated April 15, 1890. Should a suit instituted under such circumstances and with such intention be sustained? Do not public policy and the rights of the Government in its sovereign capacity require that parties feeling themselves aggrieved on account of matters relating to such transactions as we have alluded to, to such circumstances as are set forth by the evidence taken and filed in this case, should be compelled to seek relief and compensation, if so entitled, by proceedings in another man-

ner and before another tribunal, and that the courts should not use their writs of injunction so as to retard and embarrass the Government in the prosecution of work the product of which is absolutely essential to the public welfare and the national defense? We think that the consent of the owner of a patented device, while it is desirable and should be obtained if it conveniently and reasonably can, is not positively necessary in order to enable the United States to use the invention described in the letters patent, particularly where it relates to the mode of construction of implements of warfare required by the Government and indispensable to the armament of its vessels of war. Such right to take and use the property of the citizen for Government purposes is indisputable, an inborn element of sovereign power essential to the independence and perpetuity of the nation.

"We do not think that contending patentees striving between themselves and those interested with them, as to the validity of their respective letters patent, should be permitted to close the arsenals and ordnance shops and navy yards of the United States by injunctions issuing out of their litigation, thereby frustrating the designs of the Government, and rendering inoperative the legislation of Congress germane thereto and causing great loss of the public funds appropriated by Congress in the execution of the same. It is true that the United States is not made a party to this action, but it is also true that it is disclosed by the pleadings and evidence that the cannon, the further making of which it is the object of this suit to enjoin, are now being manufactured at the navy yard of the United States at Washington by the employees of that establishment under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department; and it is apparent that such observances of the injunction granted by the court below, as should be shown by those to whom it is directed, and as must be necessarily demanded by the courts while it is in force and effect, will close said navy yard, so far at least as the manufacture of the breech-loading cannon is concerned, and thereby prevent the enforcement of certain laws of the United States, the consummation of which is of national importance." (Dashiell vs. Grosvenor, 27 L.R.A., 67-70.)

RECENT PATENTS.

Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., was granted a patent on Oct. 13 for improvements in shell casings for standard torpedoes, whereby their length may be readily increased, and thus the speed and displacement. The purpose of the invention is to so increase the carrying capacity of a standard torpedo, without disturbing its ballistics, as to enable it to carry a gun and a projectile much heavier than it would be possible to carry were its war head simply removed and said gun and projectile substituted therefor. It is a minor feature connected with the torpedo gun invented by Commander Davis. It provides the shell of a torpedo with a telescoping head, adapted to be extended and thereby complete the contour of a torpedo at the time of, or just before, firing the same.

A patent was granted to Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner, U.S.N., on Oct. 13, for certain new and useful improvements in dress fasteners, providing a fastening "which shall be easy to operate on those portions of the dress that are not readily accessible to the hands of the wearer, and which shall be cheap to construct, certain in action, and not liable to get out of order."

Michael Charles Regan, U.S.A., of Fort Totten, N.Y., was granted a patent on Oct. 13 for improvements in motor-controlling apparatus, especially applicable to controlling motors from a distance and to search light control. It is an electrical and mechanical device involving the combination of a series of contacts, a resistance joined in multiple therewith, a finger adapted to close circuit, magnetic means for controlling direction and quantity of current, etc.

For the specifications of these patents we are indebted to Messrs. Wilkinson and Fisher, of Washington, through whom they were granted. Following is a list of patents granted during week ending Oct. 13: Shell or casing for standard torpedoes, Cleland Davis, U.S.N., assignor to National Torpedo Company, New York; apparatus for submarine operations, Franklin H. Jackson; automatic magazine firearm, Charles W. Louis; device for automatic firing of self-loading arms, Soren H. Bang; automatic means for controlling movements of gun-rammers, John F. Meigs and Robert P. Stout; gun-recoil brake, Ernest J. Mead; safety-gun, Orlando E. Scott; breech appliance for guns, John F. Meigs and Herman G. Jakobsson. Patents granted Oct. 20: Breech-loading ordnance, William Y. Donahoe; foundation for guns with recoiling barrels, Karl Volter.

PRaise FOR THE 10TH U.S. INFANTRY.

The recent visit of the 10th U.S. Infantry to Richmond, Va., where it gave great crowds of people an opportunity to witness its interesting company, battalion and regimental drills in a camp pitched just north of the Chautauqua grounds, won for it unstinted praise from all sides. Col. H. A. Greene was in command, and the presence of the regiment is thus referred to in the Richmond Palladium of Oct. 10:

"The 10th Infantry came and went. But it left behind it an enviable record. The thing which people believe most readily of soldiers and sailors off duty is that they are ribald roisterers, drunken sots and what not. How this opinion of the forces of land and sea got abroad is perhaps not hard to perceive. Any large gathering of men who are full spirited has a surplus amount of energy to get rid of. Moreover, if twenty out of a regiment start out for a 'little time' the whole regiment gets the blame for it, simply because they wear the same uniform, although the twenty who were concerned in the affair represent only two per cent. of the regiment. Even at that rate it would be hard to pick out a corresponding number of civilians of the same age and condition and find as small a percentage.

"But to come back to the 10th. The boys have behaved themselves not only beyond all expectation, but beyond reproach. There was no advantage taken of the circumstance—they had their good times, but they were entirely well behaved.

"Of all the crowd in Richmond, if the truth must be told, they behaved themselves in such a manner as to be conspicuous. It was remarked by many a woman that the soldier in the crowd invariably had the politeness to step back and let her pass. What a commentary!

"The questions which were most frequently on the lips of the enlisted men were: 'How do you fellows like our behavior? Are we behaving to suit you?'

"To these questions which seemed to be uppermost in the minds of our guests it is only fair to say:

"You behaved in the best way possible, so much so that Richmond has always a hearty welcome for anybody in connection with the 10th Infantry."

"Whether officer or enlisted man, the 10th made warm

friends in Richmond and these many friends welcome them back at any time."

PRaise FOR LOUISVILLE TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 24 appeared an editorial news item in which unfavorable criticism was made of the St. Joseph military tournament. I am writing this letter to show that no such treatment was accorded the Army at the Louisville tournament, Oct. 7-11, as is said to have been given it at St. Joe weeks earlier. I also wish to publicly express the appreciation of the visiting Regular officers for the courtesies shown them by Colonel Haldeman, his officers of the 1st Kentucky and the people of Louisville in general.

The real object of the Louisville tournament was manifestly its professed object, viz., increase of interest in and enthusiasm for the Regular Army and the local Louisville regiment, with a consequent impetus to patriotism in Louisville and its vicinity. Not a tinge of the mercenary spirit was anywhere apparent. Hospitality and patriotism were the unspoken watchwords. The admission prices were as low as possible and apparently were intended merely to cover expenses. The pick of box seats with no restrictions as to number, was allowed visiting Regular officers free of charge each morning before the seats were placed on sale. Each enlisted man was allowed a ticket for a friend. Colonel Haldeman announced that the prices were made purposely low in order to interest the body of the people in things military. Prices were: General admission, 25 cts.; reserved seats, 35 cts.; box seats, 50 cts. This generous policy resulted in large and appreciative audiences. Before the end of the week the army was filled to the limit. Efforts, but unsuccessful ones, were made to induce the War Department to continue the tourney during part of the following week.

Socially, the week was made delightful. Dances, dinners and receptions more than sustained Louisville and Kentucky's reputation for hospitality. The visiting officers were requested to take their meals at the Tavern Club, an exclusive social organization, and all their meal checks were confiscated by the officers of the Kentucky regiment. Soldiers in uniform were admitted free to the races. Seventy-five dollars was given each organization taking part in the tournament and \$125 was given to the band. Also \$50 prizes were given to organizations winning competitive drills. The troops were in Louisville from Oct. 4 to 11.

Before their departure the Regular Army officers presented Colonel Haldeman and his officers with a silver loving cup, upon which was engraved an appropriate expression of esteem. If Louisville has another tournament, we want to go again.

VISITING REGULAR OFFICER.

ORIGIN OF TAPS AT BURIALS.

Headquarters, 2d Brigade, National Guard, N.Y.,

Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 17 I note that Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., is desirous of ascertaining the origin of the custom of sounding "taps" at a burial. The first paragraph of page 112 of No. 154, Vol. 43, of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, reads as follows: "It is not generally known that the custom of sounding 'taps' over the grave at the burial of a soldier originated with Captain Tidball. On the retirement from the Peninsula in August, 1862, horse battery 'A', 2d Art., was serving with the rear guard, and on reaching Yorktown one of the cannoners died and was buried there. Not wishing to stir up the enemy by firing three rounds from the battery guns, as was customary, Captain Tidball substituted the sounding of 'taps' (lights out), which impressive custom has since been observed at all military funerals at the conclusion of the ceremony." Possibly this quotation will furnish a clew for Captain Moss.

Can you inform me why officers of the Subsistence Department do not wear the color of the department (cadet gray) on the full dress cap, and on the collar of the full dress coat? Also, why should the Engineer officer wear the facing of his corps on his full dress trousers, while nearly all other department officers of the same rank use a gold stripe?

H. L. WYNKOOP.

[In answer to our correspondent's query, we would say that the first is because black has been ordered in this department as in several others. The second subject is a matter of orders, the reason for which is that the Engineers are in the line rather than a staff corps].

A PROPOSED NAVAL PROGRAM.

In Leslie's Weekly of Oct. 8 Sidney Graves Koon, M.M.E., pleads for the adoption of a naval policy which will enable us to maintain our present position as second in rank of the great naval powers. He proposes the following program of construction to enable us to replace our present vessels as they become superannuated with more powerful vessels of the same type:

A, battleships; B, small battleships; C, battle cruisers; D, armored cruisers; E, large scouts; F, small scouts; G, destroyers; H, torpedo-boats; I, submarines.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
1908	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1909	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1910	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1911	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1912	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1913	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1914	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1915	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1916	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1917	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1918	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1919	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1920	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1921	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1
1922	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	12	1

Mr. Koon says: "This program, if carried out, would give us at the end of 1922 (assuming that all ships started in 1920 and before were completed by that time) a total of more than two hundred and sixty ships not now provided for, beside three battleships and two armored cruisers under construction at that time. These new (completed) ships would include thirty battleships, twenty-two small battleships, ten battle cruisers, eleven armored cruisers, twenty-nine large scouts, thirty-four small scouts, fifty-six destroyers, sixty-two torpedo-boats, and more than twenty (the number is indefinite) submarines."

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of War, Oct. 27, talked over the cases of the Brownsville battalion with the President. Napoleon B. Marshall, a negro attorney of Boston, also called at the White House to see the President in the interest of Sergt. Mingo Sanders, one of the discharged soldiers. The conclusion is that no relief can be given to the discharged soldiers in the absence of legislation by Congress. The attorneys for Oscar W. Reid, one of the negro soldiers who was discharged from the Army on account of alleged participation in the Brownsville affray, endeavored Oct. 26 to have the Supreme Court of the United States advance the hearing of the case, which was decided against Reid in the U.S. Circuit Court, S. Dist. of New York. In a statement filed with the motion, the attorneys say that "the principal matter involved is the right of the President arbitrarily and summarily, in time of peace, to discharge without honor, without trial before a court-martial or other constituted tribunal, any soldier duly enlisted in the Regular Army of the United States before his term of enlistment has expired, without proof of wrong-doing on his part." They urge the fundamental interests and importance in the case as the reason for asking its advancement on the docket. The Attorney General did not oppose the motion.

A curious case has come up on the request of a first sergeant of the Hospital Corps for a correction in his continuous service pay. He claimed that he should have twenty-five years' continuous service, but the Pay Department allowed him but fifteen. On an examination of his record it was found that back in 1893 he had undergone trial for some offense, just what does not appear in the papers, and was sentenced to confinement for ten months and forfeiture of pay. He was discharged without honor before the expiration of sentence, and by an order of the Secretary of War was within twenty days allowed to re-enlist. The law requires that a man to re-enlist must have an honorable discharge, and it is held that the service while in actual fact continuous is not so in law. The man instead of getting the continuous service pay he asked has had his record corrected as to re-enlisted pay, and must reimburse the government to the amount of \$110 illegally paid to him.

The Quartermaster's Department has under consideration bids for bicycles for use in the Army. The bids are for lots of either 100, 200 or 300 as required. These machines are to be issued two to each Army post and one to each battalion station.

The following contracts were awarded by the Quartermaster's Department during the past week: Fort Washington, Sullivan Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill., air compressor, \$1,900; Fort Warren, Herr and Raftus, Dorchester, Mass., fly-proof reinforced concrete manure shed, \$690; Fort Andrews, Fred A. Eldredge, Westley, R.I., construction of roads and walks, \$19,435; Fort Thomas, C. J. Helm, Jr., Fort Thomas, Ky., construction of roads and walks, \$6,979; Plattsburg Barracks, Alfred Farley, Plattsburg, N.Y., construction of roads, etc., at stable and wagon shed, \$1,740.

The Quartermaster General has rejected the bids received for 10,000 tons of hay to be shipped to the Philippines, and there will be a readvertisement for bids, and in the meantime there will be a purchase of 2,000 tons in the Philippine market, either in the open market or after short advertisement. As an experiment a purchase is to be made of 500 tons of upland prairie hay from the Pacific coast. This hay is said to be of fair quality and is cheaper than wheat and oat hay or timothy. Experts of the Department of Agriculture, after careful experiments, give it a good name. In the matter of oats the Quartermaster's Department has awarded a contract for 5,500 tons of oats in the Seattle market and 3,500 in the St. Paul market, all to go to the Philippines.

The actual cost to the government of the wireless telegraph system in Alaska has been only about \$70,000 in all, we are informed by an officer of the Signal Corps.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: George E. Lovell, Jr., Center Hill, Fla.; D. Bruce Isenberg, alternate, Shelbyville, Ill.; John H. C. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Webster S. Blades, alternate, Choptank, Md.; George L. Hardin, alternate, Baltimore, Md.; Francis R. Fuller, Pawtucket, R.I.; John D. Keger, Redfield, South Dakota.

Pvt. Michael Beecham, of the 1st U.S. Cav., who ran amuck at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., last May and killed four of his comrades, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Manila on Oct. 28.

The government is negotiating for the purchase of some five and a half acres of land necessary for the enlargement of Fort H. G. Wright.

A court-martial is to be held Nov. 2 in the case of 1st Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, Coast Art., now under arrest at Governors Island. It is understood the Lieutenant is to be tried for absence without leave, disobedience of orders and financial irregularities.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila Oct. 30. The Army transport Crook sailed Oct. 26 from Manila, P.I., to San Francisco, Cal., with 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., and eighteen enlisted men.

The court-martial in the case of certain officers of the Army, charged with misappropriation of Government forage, opened at Fort Wayne, Mich., Oct. 26. The first officer tried was Capt. Charles G. French, Q.M., 7th Inf. The first witness, Dr. John L. Burkart, contract surgeon at the post, testified that he turned over the horses in question to certain officers at the fort for "certain valuable considerations." These considerations were that the animals should be fed and exercised by the officers. Lieut. George F. Franklin, of the 7th Infantry, then testified that he saw strange horses fed one day in the Government stable and started the investigation which led to the charges and the court-martial. In his testimony 2d Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf., stated that Dr. Burkart had given him nominal title to a horse, and that he had fed it on Government forage. The Lieutenant said he took the horse a few months before he expected to leave Fort Wayne for the Philippines, and felt that the Government profited through his having the use of it, and that therefore it was not improper to feed it on Government forage. He declared he had been told by certain officers that the custom was practiced throughout the entire Army.

Maurice J. Henry, trumpeter, of Battalion E, 3d Field Infantry, stationed at Fort Myer, has received word that he has fallen heir to 320 acres of land in the Northwest Territory, but he says he will stay in the Army. Henry saw service in the South African Boer war before enlisting in this country. He says he will

stay in the Army, although his enlistment will expire in December. He has received a transfer to the Cavalry arm, becoming a member of Troop E, 13th Regiment, Nov. 5.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, returned to Washington from his brief journey abroad on Oct. 24, and resumed his duties at the head of the Signal Service. General Allen went to Europe primarily as a delegate to the International Congress of Technical Electricians, held at Marseilles. From there he visited Paris and Berlin and attended the German army maneuvers. He visited the numerous shops in both countries where modern balloons and dirigibles are manufactured, and found that it was practicable to get almost any sort of an airship, either already constructed or possible of manufacture, on very short notice. As a rule the work was of a high order of excellence, strong, convenient and reasonable in price. General Allen made a study also of various systems employed by European army signal corps for reconnaissance and communication, and especially of a new wireless telephone system by which it is possible to converse for a distance of forty miles over land or sea. This would be of the greatest value for use in the coast defense system, giving ample means for keeping all the forts of every Artillery district in full touch with each other. The new system works finely, giving a clear, distinct tone, and resembles in results the ordinary city exchange telephone. General Allen was not able to go to Le Mans to see Wilbur Wright make his demonstration in his aeroplane, but met Ambassador White soon after he was present and witnessed Wright's famous hour and a half flight, and in common with many Americans abroad gloried in the achievement of his brother American. The sad termination of Orville Wright's tests at Fort Myer was first told to General Allen by wireless, while on the steamer. General Allen says that it is easily possible to buy at short notice dirigibles holding from 110,000 to 150,000 cubic feet of gas and 200 and more feet long with a diameter of thirty feet, and capable of carrying three or four men and quite a cargo. These machines are on the order of the Zeppelin airship and are excellently adapted to military use.

It is not unlikely that within a few weeks, after a careful consideration of the scientific advantages to result from its use as a wireless station, an order will be obtained for the installation of a wireless station in the top of the Washington monument. In former consideration of the matter too much weight was given to the fear that offense might be given to public opinion in the middle of a Presidential campaign if what was originally designed as a memorial structure should be put to any such practical use. It is urged that to maintain the monument as a sightseeing structure for the enjoyment of the curious, of whom probably not one in ten thousand ever think of George Washington while riding to the top of the tall white shaft at government expense, is by no means as worthy as to devote a part of it to a humanitarian utility. The wireless outfit would consist of slender wires extended from the top of the monument down to standards somewhere in the neighborhood, and in no wise marring the beauty of the monument or the surroundings. There would be no interference with the enjoyment of the public in going to the top of the monument to look over the city of Washington. No operator would have to remain in the top of the monument, but the station for receiving and sending would be placed in an office underground. The Eiffel tower is used for a wireless station and the operating station is underground, at the base of the tower where it attracts no attention, and does not mar the surroundings in any degree. The French government is able to communicate from the Eiffel tower with vessels far out at sea and with the African dependencies. With a wireless station in the Washington monument it would be quite within the possibilities to keep in touch with our Navy as far as across the Atlantic and far down in the Gulf of Mexico.

An order has been approved during the past week for painting all the ships of the Navy slate color. The order embraces all the fleet colliers to be acquired, supply ships, repair ships and auxiliary cruisers, and excepts receiving ships, colliers now in the Service, converted yachts, gunboats, and small cruisers called to act singly. The order states that the particular shade of slate color is to be determined after experiments, but this week a sample board with the particular color or shade to be used in painting the Maine was forwarded to the Portsmouth yard and probably this sample indicates the hue that will be given all the ships. The Atlantic Fleet will be painted at once. The Battleship Fleet will be slated as soon as it gets back in home waters. The Pacific Fleet will not get its new color until it gets back to the Pacific coast yards in the spring. The vessels in the Philippines act singly and will probably not be painted until a new squadron is formed. The particular slate shade selected is really a gray formed of white lead and lampblack. The new color is to be used primarily to assist the manipulation of vessels in fleet maneuvers, the white color making it almost impossible to avoid detection with searchlights at night. There is the further advantage in the fact that the slate color will save a good deal of money. After coaling hereafter it will only be necessary to turn on the hose and wash down the sides of the ship, and she will be as clean as ever, while with white it is frequently required to slap on the paint to get anywhere near the original virgin whiteness.

A large number of Navy Department officials and officers are preparing to leave Washington to attend the launching of the battleship North Dakota Nov. 10. Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new ship preparatory to the launching. The Washington delegation will leave a week from Sunday to attend the launching ceremonies at Fore River, Mass. The Governor of North Dakota, with a delegation of citizens from that state will also attend, and municipal officers from all over Massachusetts. The North Dakota compares with other battleships of the present

period, as the new Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania compare with the ordinary type of ocean liners with reciprocal engines. Like the Mauretania and the Lusitania and the new scout cruiser Salem, the North Dakota is to be equipped with turbine engines, which, despite her great bulk, are expected to drive her through the water at a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. She will carry ten 12-inch guns, as compared to four on the Louisiana and Connecticut, and all the other vessels which up to the present time have been the biggest in the Navy. All ten of these guns can be fired broadside. This means that her guns could throw projectiles weighing over 100,000 pounds at one instant, a volley which if effective would almost lift an ordinary battleship out of the water. The North Dakota has a displacement of 20,000 tons, 4,000 greater than the Connecticut and Louisiana. She draws twenty-seven feet of water, and is 115 feet longer than the Salem, which otherwise is the longest boat in the Navy. The North Dakota, when completed, will have cost the Government \$10,000,000.

Relative to the target practice of the cruiser and gunboat squadrons at Manila, unofficial advices announce that the Rainbow led in the gunboat squadron, exceeding all the scores made by the Wilmington, present holder of the trophy. In day battle practice all the warships improved the scores made last year, in spite of the fact that conditions were much more difficult, and that the crews knew nothing of the governing conditions until sealed orders from Washington were opened on the practice grounds. The Helena, the Galveston and the Rainbow accomplished remarkable results in night firing, some of the records exceeding by 300 per cent., it is said, anything before established. The order of excellence, according to scores made in day practice, is as follows: The Galveston, the Denver, the Chattanooga, the Cleveland, the Wilmington, the Concord and the Helena. In night firing the order stands as follows: The Galveston, the Chattanooga, the Denver, the Cleveland, the Rainbow, the Helena, the Wilmington and the Concord.

The examination of candidates from civil life for commissions as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps began Oct. 26 in five cities, as follows: Washington, 115; Boston, 15; San Francisco, 9; Chicago, 15; Atlanta, 15. This is the largest number to come up for examination for Marine Corps commissions in years. It is due to the increase in the personnel of that organization by Congress last session. Although there are 169 candidates, there are but fifty-nine vacancies, fifty-seven of which are due to the increase and two to deaths in the corps. The examinations were under the general supervision of the following board of marine officers: Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, president; Major C. G. Long, Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, Assistant Surgeons Carey, Grayson and Harold W. Smith, U.S.N., with Capt. Harry Law, of the Marine Corps, recorder.

Lieuts. Frank P. Lahm, Benjamin D. Foulois and F. A. Winter, U.S.A., of the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps, made an ascension at Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 26, in the new Army spherical balloon No. 11, recently purchased from Mr. Baldwin. The start was made from the gas works in Southeast, and a landing was effected at Annapolis, forty-six miles distant, after an uneventful trip. The Aeronautic Society has decided to offer, in addition to the other prizes, a cup, valued at \$2,500, for the heavier-than-air flying machine showing the most advanced and improved construction in the contests to be held at the Morris Park racetrack, New York, on Election Day, under the auspices of the Aeronautic Society.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week authorized the following improvements at various Army posts: Fort Slocum, one four-sgt commissioned officers' quarters; Fort Meade, three Cavalry stables, one quartermaster's storehouse; Fort Stevens, four double sets of commissioned officers' quarters, one double set firemen's quarters; Fort Getty, detached barrack for men; Fort Leavenworth, storehouse for officers' effects; Fort Mackenzie, bowling alley; Fort Terry, one double barrack, one single barrack, one five-set bachelor officers' quarters, two sets quarters for company officers, two sets quarters for field officers, three double sets non-com. officers' quarters, one double set firemen's quarters.

Four companies of Coast Artillery will be sent from the Atlantic coast next spring to the Philippines to man the defenses now under construction there. These companies will sail from New York about March 1, probably on the McClellan, going by Suez. The particular companies have not been chosen. One gun company will be stationed on Grande Island, at the entrance to Subig Bay; the other three companies, two gun and one mine company, will be assigned to duty at Fort Mills on Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay. In addition, two expert mine planters will go to the Islands about Dec. 1.

In the case of a soldier who served beyond the period of his enlistment in the Philippines and was honorably discharged, but afterward was twice dishonorably discharged, the War Department has decided that he is entitled to the Congressional medal no matter what his record may be after the first discharge, the statute being complied with by that discharge.

The Geological Survey is co-operating with the Quartermaster's Department in the preparation of tables of equivalence in coal tests, to determine the value of the Batan coal deposits. These tests are calorimetric and also determine the worth of this coal for the generation of steam in the various types of boilers.

The Army Athletic Council announce that reservations for the Army-Navy game should reach West Point not later than Nov. 1, instead of Nov. 10, as heretofore advised. To avoid any possibility of loss or miscarriage, it is requested that an addressed envelope, with stamp for registry affixed, be sent to the treasurer.

En route from Magdalena Bay to Panama one division of the first squadron of the Pacific Fleet will make a short visit to Amapala, Honduras, and the other division will make a similar visit to La Union, San Salvador.

BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK A. SMITH.

The selection of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., to be brigadier general, to succeed Gen. Philip Reade, retired, not only is a tribute to an officer whose record of service is varied and brilliant, but is an honor to the Infantry arm of the Service. Of the fifteen brigadier generals the Cavalry has had—Generals Mills, Edgerly, Pershing, Thomas, Morton and Kerr, while four have come from the Infantry—Generals Myer, Hodges, Wotherspoon and Brush. Generals Carter and Bliss were appointed from the staff and Potts represent the Artillery, while General Funston is a graduate from the Volunteers.

Col. Frederick A. Smith is a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1873. Assigned to the 12th Infantry, he became first lieutenant in 1878, and captain in 1880. Leaving Fort Niobrara, Neb., April, 1898, for the Spanish-American War, he rendezvoused at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Upon arrival there he was appointed acting A.G. and organized a provisional brigade of seven regiments under command of Col. J. J. Van Horne, 8th Inf. He accompanied Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U.S.V., to Tampa, Fla. He was detailed as A.G. of U.S. forces, commanded by Gen. W. R. Shafter, which then consisted of about four-fifths of the Army, and assisted in organizing the 5th Army Corps, being acting asst. A.G. of it in a secondary capacity during the campaign in Cuba. Appointed major and commissary U.S.V. in August, 1898, and assigned as chief commissary, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., he disbursed a large amount of money for vouchers which had accumulated in that department from the breaking out of the war. He was promoted major, 1st Infantry, in June, 1899, and ordered to Cuba. In Havana he was placed in charge of the office of the civil branch of the island by Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., then Chief of Staff to Gen. J. R. Brooke. Major Smith arrived in the Philippines in September, 1900, with his battalion, and was soon after sent to the Island of Samar. Late in 1900 he was specially selected by Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., and ordered to proceed to Martinique to subjugate that island of 50,000 people. His command consisted of four companies of the 2d Infantry and two companies of the 1st Infantry. In nine weeks the island was completely subjugated and is said to be the most completely pacified island in the archipelago. Ordered to northern Samar in April, 1901, he had the first surrender ever made on Samar. On being detailed inspector general he regretfully had to relinquish his work in northern Samar. He was inspector general for Gen. R. P. Hughes, Department of the Visayas, and chief I.G. for Gen. J. F. Wade at Cebu. When the Southern Division was broken up, he was I.G. for Gen. F. D. Baldwin, Department of the Visayas. Major Smith was ordered to the United States in the spring of 1903, and continued on duty in the office of the Inspector General in Washington until appointed a member of the General Staff, an original detail. On being promoted colonel, 8th Infantry, Jan. 24, 1904, he was relieved from the General Staff and was continued as president of the Board of Officers to revise the Infantry Drill Regulations. Colonel Smith commanded the 4th Brigade, Second Division, Maneuver Corps, under Gen. J. F. Bell, at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27 to Sept. 14, 1904, and was in command of his regiment and Camp Jossman, Guimaras Island, P.I., in April, 1906. He was assigned to the command of field operations for the purpose of operating against pulajanes, Island of Samar, P.I., in June, 1906. The control of all the troops and field operations on the Island of Leyte was given to him in January, 1907. He commanded the Department of the Visayas, P.I., from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1907. The assignment to the control of all the field operations on the Island of Leyte was no sinecure, as the situation was one of a political nature, with a strong admixture of fanaticism, but although the conditions appeared so serious that there had been talk of declaring martial law on the island, Colonel Smith was able by the skillful blending of firmness and tact to establish civil order in a surprisingly short time. This was only carrying forward the success which he had achieved in Samar, where his excellent work had received the highest commendations of Generals Wood and Lee. General Lee strongly favored his appointment as a brigadier and his recommendation to that effect to the Secretary of War had the hearty indorsement of General Wood.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Albert R. Couden, U.S.N., who was retired on Oct. 30, 1908, on account of the age limit, is a native of Indiana, and was graduated from the U.S.N.A., class of 1867. Before graduating, however, he was in active service during the summer of 1864 on the Marion in pursuit of the Confederate steamer Florida. He was promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1870, lieutenant in 1871, lieutenant commander in 1889, commander in 1897, captain in 1902, and rear admiral in 1907. His first duty after graduation was on the Franklin, the flagship of the European Squadron. Other vessels he served on included the Plymouth, Wyoming, Ashcroft, Pinta, Wheeling, Mohican and Louisiana. He was on the Darien Expedition, 1871, was on duty at the torpedo station, 1874-78, and in the Bureau of Ordnance, 1882-88. Rear Admiral Couden was inspector of ordnance at Indian Head during the war with Spain. When he reached flag rank he was relieved of the command of the battleship Louisiana, and is now on duty in Washington as a member of a board to report on the merits of the Crozier and Brown systems of wire-gun construction, and is also president of the special board on naval ordnance.

The following promotions follow the retirement of Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., on Oct. 25, 1908: Capt. James D. Adams to be rear admiral; Comdr. Henry T. Mayo to captain; Lieut. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham to commander; Lieut. W. T. Cluverius to lieutenant commander.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Albert R. Couden on Oct. 30 causes the following promotions: Capt. Gottfried Blockinger and Wm. P. Potter to rear admirals; Comdr. C. C. Rogers to captain; Lieut. Comdr. A. Rust to commander; Lieut. Duncan M. Wood to lieutenant commander. Captain Potter is an extra number in his grade, and no promotions follow his advancement.

Capt. Gottfried Blockinger, promoted to rear admiral on Oct. 30, is a native of Ohio and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1868. He served with the Pacific Fleet during 1868-72, on the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, 1873-6, and was on torpedo duty during the summer of 1877. He was on the Enterprise during a survey of the Amazon river, 1877-8, and on the Adams of the Pacific Station, 1879-82. He subsequently served in the Coast Survey, Hydrographic Office, Lighthouse Department, on the Alliance, of the Asiatic Squadron; the training ship Richmond, and was on the Yorktown, of the Special Service Squadron, from April, 1892, to Oc-

tober, 1893. He was next on duty as ordnance instructor at the navy yard, Washington, from October, 1893, to 1895, and was on the Boston from May, 1895, to November, 1896. During the war with Spain he was executive officer of the U.S.S. Charleston. He was in command of the naval recruiting rendezvous at Chicago of the Alert and Illinois, and his last assignment to duty was as a member of the naval examining and retiring boards.

Capt. James Dexter Adams, promoted rear admiral on Oct. 25, 1908, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Dayton, was born in New York, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 27, 1864, being graduated in 1868. His various duties in brief included the following: Albany, temporary duty, September, 1868; on the Yantic, October, 1868, and Gettysburg, November, 1868. Frolic, September, 1869; Jamestown, Pacific Fleet, March, 1870; Mohican, October, 1871; receivership Independence, June, 1872; Hassler, Coast Survey, August, 1873; torpedo station, May, 1876; Mare Island Navy Yard, August, 1876; receivership Independence, July, 1877; Pensacola, August, 1877; Mare Island Navy Yard, December, 1880; torpedo station, May, 1883; Powhatan, August, 1883; Lancaster, July, 1884; Kearsarge, August, 1884; receivership Vermont, March, 1887; ordnance duty, navy yard, Washington, December, 1888; Dolphin, N.A. Station, November, 1889, to May, 1891; Compass Office, May, 1891; Hydrographic Office, October, 1891, to April, 1892; Naval Academy, March, 1892, to April, 1895; ordered to Amphitrite, April, 1895; Hydrographic Office, September, 1897, to May, 1898. He was commanding the Yankton, May, 1898, to September, 1898, and was engaged in the blockade on the southern coast of Cuba. He was on duty in the Hydrographic Office, September, 1898, to July, 1900; commanding the Machias, July 21, 1900, to Aug. 14, 1900; commanding the Bancroft, Aug. 14, 1900, to April 19, 1901; commanding the Mayflower, to Aug. 12, 1901; commanding Alert; was on duty at the navy yard, New York, and in command of the Washington, and his last assignment to duty was as captain of the navy yard, New York.

Capt. W. P. Potter, promoted rear admiral on Oct. 30, 1908, was born in New York and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 27, 1865, being graduated June 4, 1869, and was ordered to the Sabine on a special cruise from June, 1869, to December, 1869. Among other duties, he served on the flagship Franklin, European Station, December, 1869, to November, 1871; on the Constellation, February, 1872, to June, 1872; flagship Hartford, Asiatic Station, October, 1872, to August, 1873; Lackawana, August, 1873, to April, 1874; Iroquois, April, 1874, to July, 1874; Naval Academy, November, 1874, to August, 1878; flagship Powhatan, North Atlantic Station, August, 1878, to December, 1879; flagship Tennessee, North Atlantic Station, December, 1879, to September, 1881; Naval Academy, September, 1881, to June, 1884; flagship Lancaster, European and South Atlantic Stations, July, 1884, to June, 1887; Naval Academy, September, 1887, to June, 1891; flagship Philadelphia, North Atlantic Station, June, 1891, to September, 1892; flagship Baltimore, squadron for special service, September, 1892, to March, 1893; flagship Philadelphia, Naval Review Fleet, March, 1893, to June, 1893; flagship Chicago, European Station, June, 1893, to September, 1894; Naval Academy, January, 1895, to September, 1897; and was executive officer of the flagship New York, North Atlantic Station, September, 1897, to October, 1899. He was a member of Maine Court of Inquiry, February, 1898; commissioned commander, Sept. 9, 1899; and was advanced five numbers for services during the Spanish War. He was subsequently on duty as inspector of ordnance at the League Island Navy Yard; on special duty, and was assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, and was also on duty with the General Board. He was next assigned to command the U.S.S. Vermont, of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, and has been ordered to command the second division of the fleet.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Violet Morse, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., of Brooklyn, to Ernest Brainin Humpstone, son of the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, of Brooklyn. Miss Morse is a granddaughter of the late Major Gen. Augustus Morse, of Massachusetts, and is a direct descendant of the Rev. Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. Mr. Humpstone was graduated from Yale in the class of '06 and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Yale Club of New York.

Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Vermont, and Miss Lucille Meigs, of San Francisco, were married on Oct. 23, 1908, at the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. Jacob Brandt and Miss Brandt have issued invitations to the wedding breakfast of their sister, Lenita, and Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone, U.S.N., retired, on Nov. 10, at one o'clock p.m., at 11 East Read street, Baltimore, Md.

One of the prettiest of the late autumn weddings and an event of much interest to North Shore society was the marriage of Miss Jean Graham Troxel, daughter of Major and Mrs. Thomas G. Troxel, to Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, of the 6th Infantry, U.S.A., which took place at the home of the bride's parents in Highland Park, Ill., on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, 1908, at seven o'clock. It was a military wedding and carried out with great perfection of detail. The grounds and approach to the house were illuminated with electric lamps and Japanese lanterns. A large American flag inclosed the front veranda and another was festooned in the balcony. The house was beautifully decorated throughout—the front parlor and reception hall with American Beauty roses, while the room in which the ceremony was performed was a bower of palms, clematis vines, white roses and chrysanthemums, the same elaborate and rich decorations in green and white being carried out in the dining room, the table being most attractive with its white chrysanthemums and long streamers and loops of white tulle and ribbon. Lohengrin's march announced the entrance of the bridal party, which was led by James Troxel and Thomas G. Troxel, jr., brothers of the bride, who stretched the ribbons. Following came little Elizabeth Doty as flower girl, daintily dressed in white embroidered batiste and carrying a basket of pink rosebuds. The maid of honor, Miss Carolyn Shields, who immediately preceded the bride, wore a beautiful gown of white chiffon over white satin and carried an arm bouquet of Killarney roses. The bride entered with her father, Major Troxel, who gave her away, the groom awaiting her coming with his best man, Captain Simmons, of the 6th Infantry. The bride wore a very handsome bridal gown of soft, white satin, Empire in design and trimmed with Chantilly lace. Orange blossoms held in place the long full veil of illusion, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The Rev. Mr. Goodson per-

formed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family and intimate friends and was followed by a large reception. Many out-of-town guests were present from Chicago, Fort Sheridan and all along the North Shore. Major and Mrs. Troxel were assisted in receiving by Col. and Mrs. Wm. A. Mann, of the 6th Infantry, uncle and aunt of the bride. Mrs. Troxel wore a gown of pearl gray satin, trimmed with point lace, and Mrs. Mann's gown was of blue crepe de Chine, elaborately trimmed with lace. She wore pearl ornaments. The bride and groom, who are very popular in society, were the recipients of many costly and beautiful presents. Immediately after the ceremony, Capt. and Mrs. Ryther left on a short bridal trip and will be at home to their friends after Nov. 12 at Fort Harrison, Mont., where Captain Ryther is now stationed.

Lieut. Agard Hyde Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Emelyn Woodruff were married Oct. 14, 1908, in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Benton Harbor, Mich., by Rev. Montgomery Schuyler Woodruff, father of the bride, who has performed the same ceremony for his other three children, including his son, Capt. Will S. Woodruff, of Fort Henry, Porto Rico. Twelve young girls preceded the entrance of the bridal party to the church, singing the processional hymn, "Forward Be the Watchword," followed by the beautiful bridal chorus from Lohengrin, during the singing of which Rev. Mr. Woodruff came from the vestry room followed by the groom and best man, Lieut. Geo. W. Beavers, U.S. Cav., of Fort Des Moines, Ia., who took their places to await the arrival of the bride with her attendants. The ushers, Lieut. Philip Gordon, U.S. Cav., Fort Des Moines; Mr. Ralph Huntington Thacher, of Utica, N.Y., a cousin of the groom; Mr. Stanley Lawrence Pyfe, of St. Joseph, Mich., and Mr. William Arthur Vawter II., of Evanston, Ill., proceeded down the aisle, followed by Miss Clara Louise Gore, as maid of honor, Miss Coralyne Bass as bridesmaid, and lastly the bride, who was met at the altar by the groom. Pausing before ascending to the altar the bride and groom pledged their troth under two swords crossed and suspended in their scabbards. These swords belonged to Lieut. Geo. Woodruff, 1st Art., U.S.A., uncle of the bride, who was killed while leading his battery to the front at the battle of Gettysburg. The service was concluded as they knelt on the white satin cushions which were laid on the steps of the altar, after which "O Perfect Love" was sung by the chorus, and Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal party to leave the church. The bride was handsomely gowned in a robe of white lace over silk. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. The maid of honor wore pale green messaline and the bridesmaid white over green silk, both carrying muffs of asparagus fern. The groom and lieutenants appeared in full military uniform. The altar was trimmed with a combination of white carnations and greenery. It was lighted with many candles, the candlesticks having belonged to the great-great-grandmother of the bride. Stacked in front of the chancel on either side were two imposing group of muskets. Two large American flags were unfurled above them. An informal reception was held at the Woodruff home on Colfax avenue, the color scheme of the decorations at the house being green and white, as at the various functions given for the bride-elect. Gifts, numerous, rich and beautiful, composed the remembrances of hosts of friends, who have long known the young couple. Among the out-of-town guests was Lieut. John Kimbal Brown, U.S. Cav., Fort Des Moines. After a brief wedding trip Lieutenant Bailey and Mrs. Bailey went to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to which post the groom was assigned after graduation at West Point in February, 1908.

A brilliant military wedding took place in St. Mark's Church, Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 22, 1908, when Miss Florence Randolph Taylor, daughter of Col. Sidney Wentworth Taylor, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., was married to Lieut. George Hathaway Baird, 11th U.S. Cav. The church presented a picture of artistic beauty. Huge flags were used with every variety of decorative art and well nigh covered the walls and ceiling. Together with an artistic profusion of bright autumn leaves and gorgeous yellow chrysanthemums, they made the dignified edifice a bower of loveliness. The yellow color scheme predominated throughout the wedding and was a delicate tribute to the Cavalry, to which the groom belongs. As soon as the strains of Lohengrin, played by the full post orchestra, announced the presence of the bride the two small ribbon bearers, Miss Marguerite Stull and Miss Helen Welsh, began to unwind the broad ribbons which formed an inclosure for the center aisle. The bridesmaids were Misses Elsie and Katherine Taylor and Mrs. Tanner and Misses Weaver, Gill and Armstrong; and the ushers were Capt. H. W. Butler and Capt. C. C. Pulsis and Lieuts. W. R. Weaver, K. B. Edmunds, W. H. Rucker and R. S. Parrott, U.S.A. The wedding procession was a stately and beautiful one. The ushers, wearing full dress uniforms, led and were followed by the bridesmaids, charmingly gowned in yellow crepe de Chine, cut in modified empire style. They wore wreaths of yellow flowers and carried arm bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. W. F. Morrison, of West Point, sister of the bride, as matron of honor, wore a handsome costume of white crepe de Chine, cut similar to the bridesmaids', and carried white chrysanthemums. The flower maidens were Misses Mary Kieffer and Elizabeth Whittaker, wearing dainty white dresses, with yellow ribbons and sashes and carrying huge baskets of flowers. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, wore a lovely bridal robe of white panne satin with garnitures of pearls and rare lace. The wedding veil was of white tulle and the bridal bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Lieut. J. E. Gaujour, 11th U.S. Cav., aide to General Thomas, U.S.A., was best man. The betrothal service was read by Archdeacon Lloyd, of Fort Russell. After the troth had been plighted, bride and groom advanced to the chancel rail, where Rev. R. L. Harris read the impressive ring service, the orchestra playing Nevin's beautiful Venetian Love Song during the service. At the spacious home of Col. and Mrs. Taylor the wedding reception immediately followed. The decorations were suggestive of both Artillery and Cavalry and consisted of flags in great profusion and a wealth of autumn leaves, yellow chrysanthemums and red carnations. The entire wedding party, together with Col. and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Baird and Miss Baird, the mother and sister of the groom, received the guests, who included all the officers and ladies of the post, as well as a number of town people. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird left on the midnight train for the West, from where they will go on to West Point and later to Cuba. The bride's traveling costume was of blue tailored cloth, with dark braid trimmings. With it was worn a hat of blue trimmed with brown silk roses, and other accessories to match. The bride's gifts to her attendants were gold belt buckles, bearing in silver the crossed sabers of the 11th Cavalry. The groom's gift to his best man was a silver card case, and the ushers received gold cuff buttons.

Miss Minnie Viola Stinson and Col. Randolph Dickens, U.S.M.C., were married in the presence of a small com-

pany of immediate relatives and intimate friends at Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, 1908, in the sanctuary of Washington Cathedral. The bride was attended by Mrs. Jokichi Takamichi, of New York. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., was best man. The bridal costume was of embroidered white crepe de Chine, with which was worn a large white hat, trimmed with plumes. Her bouquet was orchids. A breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Nannie Tarkington Smith, of No. 1836 Calvert street. Among those present were Major Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Holdup Stevens, Col. Thomas C. Prince, Major and Mrs. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., and Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon, U.S.N., of Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. Dickens left Washington on their wedding trip, she wearing a gown of French blue broadcloth with hat to match. After their honeymoon they will go to Mare Island, Cal., where the Colonel is stationed.

Judge and Mrs. Charles S. Zane announce the engagement of their daughter, Adeline, to Capt. William E. Cavanaugh, 15th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas. Miss Zane is prominent in social circles in Salt Lake and is a close friend since school days of Miss Yeddes, whose engagement to Captain Conrad was announced last week. The wedding is to take place in the immediate future, probably early in November.

Pay Dir. James Hoy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoy have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nora Hoy, to Mr. Pierre Wenzel, of Venice and Paris. The wedding will take place next spring, and it is thought will be in Paris.

The marriage of Miss Imogene Hoska, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Hoska, to Capt. Thomas Bartwell Doe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., took place Oct. 27, 1908, in the home of the bride's parents in Tacoma, Wash. Miss Hoska was graduated from Wellesley College last June. The bridegroom was formerly of Asheville, N.C., but is now stationed at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Erskine announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith, to Lieut. Thomas Aquila Clark, U.S.A., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1908, at St. Louis, Mo. They will be at home after Nov. 20 at Fort Revere, Hull, Mass.

Mrs. James M. Alexander announces the marriage of her daughter, Frances Eugenie, to Mr. Robert Adolphus Sampson, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1908, at Helena, Ark. They will be at home after Nov. 1 at 807 Linwood avenue, La Porte, Ind.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. Wm. R. M. Kellogg, who died in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1908, was a son-in-law of Gen. E. R. Kellogg, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kellogg, having married their eldest daughter, Lucy, eight years ago. Dr. Kellogg was born in Yazoo City, Miss., thirty-three years ago, and was educated at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, from which institution he graduated in 1897. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was one of the first to enlist, serving as a member of Troop A, 1st Ohio Volunteers. Dr. Kellogg afterward entered the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, graduating four years ago with high honors. "After a year as interne in a hospital in Seattle," writes a correspondent, "Dr. Kellogg went into general practice in Seattle, and in four years had made for himself a wonderful reputation in his profession. Dr. Kellogg was the founder of the Washington Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, being the recognized authority on this disease in his state, and was the head of a great hospital in process of establishment, having been made the custodian of large bequests left by people in Seattle who appreciated the great work being accomplished for humanity by the young physician. His whole soul was wrapped up in his work for the relief of suffering, and his earnestness, hard work and lovable nature endeared him to hosts of friends. Dr. Kellogg was taken ill in August, and since that time underwent several operations." The funeral services were held in Trinity Church, Seattle, on Monday, Oct. 19, the church being packed to the doors by friends who wished to pay a last tribute before Dr. Kellogg's remains were taken East to Norwalk, Ohio, for interment. Among the many messages of sympathy received by the young widow was one from Governor Mead, of Washington, who wired as follows: "Mrs. W. R. M. Kellogg: Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement. Dr. Kellogg's professional services, especially for prevention and relief of tuberculosis, were of inestimable value to the state and nation. His death is a distinct loss to this Commonwealth. Albert E. Mead, Governor." Accompanying the remains to Norwalk, Ohio, was the widow, a sister, Miss Charlotte Kellogg, of New Orleans, and a brother, J. Blake Kellogg, of New York city.

Lieut. Col. Edwin D. Judd, Pay Dept., U.S.A., retired, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday morning, Oct. 24, 1908, after a long period of ill health. He was a member of one of Hartford's oldest families, chief paymaster of Grant's army in the Civil War and a member of the firm of H. C. Judd & Root. Colonel Judd was born Oct. 31, 1833, in Hartford, the son of John E. and Olive (Fuller) Judd. He was a direct descendant of Thomas Judd, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who came from England in 1633, going to Cambridge, Mass., and coming to Hartford in 1636. In 1861, at the opening of the Civil War Colonel Judd was appointed an additional paymaster of Volunteers. He was chief paymaster in Grant's army before Vicksburg and at this time \$32,000,000 in currency was sent to him for distribution to other paymasters, this great sum being sent because the government was then behind in paying the soldiers. The government furnished him with a steamboat to transport the currency and he seized a Vicksburg bank and its vaults as headquarters. He received the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed major and paymaster in the Regular Service Jan. 17, 1867, and was retired for disability incident to the service June 4, 1879, and was advanced to lieutenant colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. After his retirement he traveled extensively, visiting practically every country on the globe, at the same time keeping up his wide and close acquaintance with men of prominence in military and governmental affairs in this country and abroad. Colonel Judd's memory was very remarkable and it helped to make him a most entertaining conversationalist. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union League Club of New York, the National Geographic Society of Washington, and the Hartford Club. He leaves a brother, Henry C. Judd, and four nieces and nephews, Mrs. William H. Deming, Edwin Y. Judd and Mrs. L. D. Fiske, all of Hartford, and Frederick E. Judd, of Pendleton. The funeral was held

at the home on Garden street, Oct. 27, Rev. William W. Ranney, pastor of the Park Congregational Church, officiating.

Mr. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, brother of Rear Admiral E. S. Prime, U.S.N., died at Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1908.

Mrs. Pamela Robertson Butt, mother of Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died at Armskirk, England, Oct. 22, 1908.

First Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, U.S.M.C., attached to the 1st Brigade of Marines in the Philippines, who died at Cavite, P.I., Oct. 23, 1908, was from Texas, and was appointed second lieutenant of marines in September, 1900. He was promoted to first lieutenant in March, 1903, and had been in the Philippines since April, 1907.

Capt. John Laurence Bryant, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., had a remarkable record to his credit, having served in the Seminole or Florida War, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. In 1861, on the breaking out of hostilities, he disposed of his vessel, and entered the volunteer army under Col. John McCloud Murphy, of New York, serving three months; he then entered the Navy as an ensign, and was promoted to acting master. He served under Farragut and Porter in the Gulf Squadron, and was very badly wounded in running by the masked batteries on the Mississippi while commanding the tin clad Mound City, a piece of shell cutting out a portion of his breast and abdomen and breaking his right hand and wrist, crippling him for life. He was born in New York city in 1820 and was honorably discharged from the Navy while holding the rank of acting master, Feb. 5, 1868. "Captain Bryant," writes a correspondent, "was of a genial and loving disposition and endeared himself to all who knew him. His funeral took place from his late residence, 1520 Fairmount avenue, and was attended by representatives of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; also by the remaining survivors of the Mexican War, six in number, of Philadelphia. He was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. He is survived by a widow, no children."

Gen. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., retired, died at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 25, 1908. He was born in Maine Sept. 24, 1840; was enlisted as a private in Co. A, 125th New York Infantry, Aug. 26, 1862, and discharged as sergeant major of the regiment to accept an appointment as second lieutenant in the same regiment March 16, 1863; was promoted captain Dec. 7, 1863, and mustered out Sept. 22, 1864. He was appointed captain in the 7th U.S. Veteran Infantry May 10, 1865, and mustered out April 27, 1866. He entered the Regular Army as second lieutenant of the 12th Infantry Sept. 3, 1867, and served continuously in the Infantry arm, in which he reached the grade of colonel, until his appointment as brigadier general, Jan. 20, 1904. He was retired Jan. 21, 1904, at his own request after over thirty years' service. During the Civil War General Haskell was in the Virginia campaign of 1862, being captured at Harper's Ferry. In 1863 he was acting adjutant of his regiment and was engaged in the Gettysburg campaign, and in General Grant's campaign of the Army of the Potomac, to May, 1864, being wounded at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House. In the war with Spain General Haskell was a captain in the 12th Infantry, and he went with that regiment to Cuba in 1898, taking part in the campaign there.

Mr. Larry McFarlane Bowman, son of Commodore Charles G. Bowman, U.S.N., retired, died at Delphi, Ind., Oct. 28, 1908.

Hon. Brewster Cameron, whose tragic death occurred at Niagara Falls on Oct. 3, 1908, was the father of Mrs. Raymond Briggs, wife of Captain Briggs, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Francis Brady, wife of Captain Brady, Coast Art., U.S.A. Mr. Cameron was a member of the celebrated Pennsylvania family, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Cameron, nephew of Senator Simon Cameron and namesake of Attorney General Brewster, under whom Mr. Cameron was general agent, Department of Justice, during President Arthur's administration. At that time Mr. Cameron had charge of all the Federal prisons in the United States and he inaugurated many reforms in the clothing, food and treatment of the prisoners. As superintendent of the Postal Service of the Southwest, which at that time included all the states west of the Mississippi, except California, he enacted rules, forms and regulations which exist to this day. His work in the famous star route cases is well known. In 1900 Mr. Cameron went to China, thence to Manila, where he remained three years, establishing a business. While there the commercial bodies of the Islands selected him to represent them in Washington in reference to certain legislation. He was a trusted friend of Mr. Taft and was prominently identified with business interests in Texas, Mexico and Alaska. "He was," writes a correspondent, "a man whose brilliant mind and sterling and lovable qualities caused him to be admired by and endeared to all who came in contact with him. He had a wide and intimate relationship with public men of note and influence in the Army as well as in civil life."

First Lieut. Colin S. Craig, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who died at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 25, 1908, was a native of Iowa, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1889, and entered the Revenue Cutter Service as a third lieutenant, June 1, 1891.

Under the auspices of the West Point section of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Larned is president and Mrs. Oliver Secretary, was given on Saturday, Oct. 24, in Memorial Hall, an entertainment altogether delightful and unusual in its way, which owes its success to the generous and hearty co-operation of the Glee Club of the Corps of Cadets, under the leadership of Cadet E. A. Everts, of the first class. The gentlemen of the club, with an enthusiasm entirely unselfish and benevolent, devoted their leisure for weeks to preparation for the concert, which was the leading feature of the evening and which was in every way charming and delightful. Cadet Everts is a young musician of unusual ability and taste, and his energetic leadership has succeeded in developing an organization of much promise which numbers among its members several performers of quite remarkable merit. The program rendered was as follows: "Mary's Lamb," Carle, Mandolin Club; "Dear Little Girl Who is Good," Herbert, Mr. Reincke; quartet, Rigoletto, Verdi, Mr. Faymonville; Winter's Song, Ballard, double quartette; Fortune Teller, Herbert, Mandolin Club; "He Was a Prince," Lynes, Mr. Hanna; Song of the Gondolier, Meszcapo, Mr. Kilner; Santa Lucia, double quartet; Ameer, Herbert, Mandolin Club. The concert was followed by music, dancing and a light refreshment in Assembly Hall, the music being contributed by the U.S.M.A. Band. Officers, cadets and guests from the neighborhood took part in this entirely informal social ending of an entertainment which resulted in a very substantial addition to the Relief Fund. Mrs. Larned was assisted by a committee, consisting of Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Traub.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Col. and Mrs. Summerhayes, U.S.A., are at their home in New Bedford, Mass., for the winter months. The address is 66 Russell street.

President Roosevelt and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., on Oct. 28, took a walk in the country, despite the rain. It is said that they walked about ten miles and enjoyed it.

Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, wife of Captain Shuttleworth, 2d U.S. Inf., has joined the Captain at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., after spending three months at her old home, Northfield, Vt.

Capt. T. E. DeWitt Veeder, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Alabama, spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week, with his family, who are spending the winter there.

Miss Dorothy Langfitt, the daughter of Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Langfitt, U.S.A., entertained at a small informal dance in their quarters at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Oct. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Manderville Carlisle, the latter formerly Miss Edith Sanger, the daughter of General Sanger, U.S.A., have taken the residence, 1620 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Miss Florence Booker, the sister-in-law of Capt. Richard C. Marshall, U.S.A., has been visiting Miss Edely Tilley, the daughter of the late Rear Admiral B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., during the past week.

Miss Gibson, the daughter of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U.S.N., retired, who has been visiting Miss Angelica Remy, the daughter of Rear Admiral Remy, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., left Oct. 24 for Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Walker, the wife of Lieut. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heiberg, the wife of Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, U.S.A., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dodge, at their R street residence in Washington, D.C.

Capt. C. W. Otwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Honolulu, H.T., announces that he wants an assistant engineer or a junior engineer experienced on river and harbor work. Salary dependent on experience and qualifications. Travel expenses will be paid to Honolulu, H.T.

Army and Navy arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 28, 1908, included the following: Major A. G. Campbell, U.S.A.; Comdr. H. T. Mayo, U.S.N.; Col. J. M. Bannister, U.S.A.; Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie; Lieut. E. S. West, Major E. A. Mearns and Lieut. H. L. Jordan, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., will be grand marshal for the Broadway parade in New York city Oct. 31 of the Business Men's Republican Association. His chief of staff will be Comdr. W. B. Franklin and the chief of aides will be Col. Robert M. Thompson. The parade will be held regardless of the weather, and it will be reviewed at 24th street and Fifth avenue.

Mrs. John S. Loud, wife of Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Longley, at the Sterling, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Loud will close their residence, 3209 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., preparatory to spending the winter with her son, Lieut. James M. Loud, 25th Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn. Col. and Mrs. Loud have been with Lieutenant Loud for the past year on account of the Colonel's health.

Gen. John H. Page, retired, Mrs. Page and Miss Page, who have been making their home at West Point for the last four years, with their daughter, Mrs. George S. Simonds, wife of Captain Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., have been guests at The Rocks, in Highland Falls, for several weeks. They have now gone to Atlantic City. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds and their little daughter had a narrow escape from drowning while on their way to Alaska. The vessel upon which they sailed was shipwrecked and all the passengers taken off in small boats.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War held a luncheon in the historic Fraunce's Tavern, New York city, on Saturday, Oct. 24. The affair was well attended and was very informal. Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, N.G.N.Y., presided and speeches were made by Rear Admirals Harrington and West and by Col. Edward E. Hardin, of the Army. Admiral West made a strong plea for the Merchant Marine, so that our flag should be seen in the ports of the world upon other naval vessels.

The Hospital Corps detachment at Fort Leavenworth on Oct. 10 organized the Maroon Social Club, so called from the color which the corps men wear on their dress caps. Indorsed by Capt. Arthur W. Morse, Med. Corps, U.S.A., it has for its object the promotion of good fellowship and the advancement of the social and intellectual welfare of the members of the Leavenworth detachment of Hospital Corps. Eligibility to membership in this club is restricted to members of the Leavenworth detachment of Hospital Corps, and the entire detachment consisting of seventy-one men was enrolled as charter members.

Arrangements are being completed for the dedication of the imposing monument to the British prison ship martyrs, which adorns the heights of Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 14. The orator of the day will be Mr. William Howard Taft. All of the Governors of the thirteen original states of the Union have accepted invitations to be present. A feature of the dedication will be a big parade, in which, it is likely, the 1st and 2d Brigades of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, war veterans, patriotic associations and other societies will take part. The dedication will be under the auspices of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association, and its president, S. V. White, will preside. The monument is of simple beauty, and has a height of about 140 feet. It has cost about \$200,000.

"Col. R. H. Patterson, Coast Art., U.S.A.," says the Savannah Press, "who has been in command of the heavy artillery forces at Fort Screven for the past several years, has been ordered to Boston, where he will command the Boston Artillery District of the Army. When he leaves Savannah he will carry with him the best wishes of the citizens of this city. During the time that he has been stationed at Fort Screven he has been very closely associated with the people of Savannah, and has shown much interest in the affairs of the city. He has studied the best interests of Savannah and of Tybee, and under his direction a great deal of work has been accomplished by the government to make the fort on the island more attractive to the eye and more comfortable for the men who are quartered there. When it was in his power to do anything for the good of Savannah, Colonel Patterson had always shown a cordial concern in it and has given evidence on many occasions that he was thoroughly cognizant of Savannah's importance and of her responsibility as a port and as a military base."

Mrs. J. S. McNaught, wife of Major J. S. McNaught, U.S.A., expects to spend the winter at Biloxi, Miss.

Surg. W. H. Bell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bell have moved from Florence Court and are now residing at 1410 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. Tilford have taken a residence for the winter in Washington, 1408 Twenty-first street. Captain Tilford, 2d Cav., is spending a short leave with his parents.

Col. and Mrs. John G. D. Knight, of the Engineer Corps, are guests at The Beechwood, Summit, N.J. The Colonel comes to New York every day to attend to his official duties.

Mrs. Miley, widow of Col. John D. Miley, who with her four children has been spending the summer at Sandy Spring, Md., has returned to her home, 1410 Hopkins Place, Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., have taken an apartment for the winter at 607 West 115th street, New York city. The Major is there on duty connected with the Panama Canal.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets at West Point, will review the 12th N.Y. Regiment in its armory at 62d street and Columbus avenue, New York city, on Tuesday night, Nov. 17.

Mrs. Luke E. Wright, wife of the Secretary of War, joined her husband in Washington, D.C., Oct. 27. They will not take a house for the winter, as they formerly intended, but will make their home at the Shoreham.

Major and Mrs. Beverly W. Dunn, of the Ordnance, and Miss Stella Dunn have moved from their apartments at 611 West 137th street and taken apartments at The Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 67th street, New York City.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., from Boston, was in Burlington, Vt., Oct. 26, inspecting the completed work on the breakwater. He left on the morning boat for Plattsburg, to make a survey of needed repairs.

Capt. James H. Reeves, U.S.A., the American Military Attaché at Peking, China, and the Taotais Tsoa Wong and Li, delegated by Viceroy Twan Fang, of Nankin, arrived at Amoy, Oct. 28, to attend the reception to the American battleships.

Mrs. Cocheu, wife of Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, Gen. Staff, who has been visiting friends while Captain Cocheu was on temporary duty at Newport, R.I., has returned to Washington, D.C., where she and Captain Cocheu have an apartment at The Dupont.

Col. and Mrs. John D. C. Hoskins, of the Coast Artillery, are spending a few weeks at the Murray Hill Hotel, Park avenue, 40th street, New York city. The Colonel is on leave, awaiting his retirement and advancement to the grade of brigadier general.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of Major Lloyd S. McCormick, inspector general, left Governors Island, N.Y., this week, to visit her sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson, at Leavenworth, Kas. She will remain away several weeks while the Major is making a tour of inspection.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who is now in Europe on leave, will sail for the United States on Oct. 31 and will probably assume command of the Department of the East some time in the latter part of November. His leave expires on Nov. 10.

Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q.M. Dept., Miss Marguerite Sawyer and Mr. Arthur Sawyer have taken an apartment in The Brookholst, corner of 85th street and Columbus avenue, New York city, while Colonel Sawyer is on duty in St. Paul, Minn.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Crosley were the guests for the week end of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pardington at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., and were among those present in their box at the Vanderbilt Cup Race. Mr. Pardington is vice-president and manager of the Motor Parkway.

Mrs. Edgerton, the widow of the late Col. Wright P. Edgerton, and Miss Gladys Edgerton have returned to New York after a most delightful summer spent at West Point. They are guests of Mrs. Edgerton's mother, Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth, 302 Central Park West, New York city.

Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, U.S.N., stationed at the Brooklyn yard, whose engagement was announced this week, is one of the naval officers who is seen frequently at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, the hotel serving something as a club when time is too limited to get farther up town.

Mrs. D. H. M. Gillespie, who, with her little baby, has been spending the summer on Governors Island with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, has returned to New York. Her address is 235 West 103d street. Col. and Mrs. Brechemin are packing to go to the Philippine Islands. They sail Dec. 5.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Washington with their two young daughters. They will remain until January 1, when they will all go abroad for the remainder of the year. They will take the trip up the Nile and spend some time in Egypt. Miss Clover will not be presented to Washington society until next season.

Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, of the 3d Cav., with their two children, have taken an apartment for the winter at 622 West 137th street, New York city. Captain Conrad has been in town for several months on recruiting duty, but Mrs. Conrad, with the children, has been spending the hot summer months with her parents, Col. and Mrs. John D. C. Hoskins, at Fort Banks, Mass.

Mrs. Lucy K. Kellogg, widow of the late Dr. Wm. R. M. Kellogg, of Seattle, has given up her apartment in Seattle, bid good-bye to her friends there, and gone to the home of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, U.S.A., who reside at 2236 Franklin avenue, Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Kellogg is a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Withers and Mrs. Donald Kellogg, of Toledo, and Mrs. James A. Moss, wife of Lieutenant Moss, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, wife of Lieutenant Churchill, of the U.S. Artillery, is completing her visit to her parents in Andover, Mass., and returning to their station at San Antonio. Mrs. Churchill went North with her little girl early in the summer, and this autumn has made several short trips to New York, staying at the Hotel Wolcott. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Agnes Smith, who will visit the Churchills this winter.

Mrs. William Lassiter gave a beautifully appointed high tea at her quarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on the afternoon of Oct. 16, in honor of Mrs. Hoffman, who has been the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Meyer the past summer. Autumn leaves with candle shades in wood tints made a most artistic decoration. Among those present were Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Tripp.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Robert L. Richards, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Havana, Cuba, Oct. 22, 1908.

Lieut. Col. A. Slaker, U.S.A., is spending a month's leave with his wife and her sister at the Hotel Astor, New York city.

A daughter, Katherine Lahm Parker, was born to the wife of Capt. Frank Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 23, 1908.

Capt. N. K. Averill, 7th U.S. Cav., was best man at the wedding of Mr. Geo. C. White, jr., to Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer at New York city, Oct. 20.

Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, 27th U.S. Inf., is on leave of absence visiting points in the East. His address will be 1314 Chestnut street, Franklin, Pa.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., had as their guests on Oct. 23 in Washington, D.C., the German Consul General at New York, Karl Bunz, to remain several days.

Rear Admiral E. W. Watson, U.S.N., has taken a house for the winter in Washington, D.C., and has been joined by his daughters, Miss Watson and Miss Katherine Watson, who spent the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

The Military Attaché of the German Embassy and Frau von Livonius entertained informally at luncheon in Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, for the Chargé d'Affaires, Count von Hatzfeldt, and Second Secretary of the Embassy, Baron von Richthofen.

Capt. H. R. Lay, U.S.M.C., has been assigned to duty as aide at the White House, succeeding Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., U.S.M.C., who has, as we announced last week, been ordered to Peking for duty with the marine battalion at the United States Legation.

A son, Charles Frederick Humphrey III., grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, was born to the wife of Lieut. Julian Foster Humphrey, Philippine Scouts.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. J. A. Hawke, U.S.N., and Miss Hawke, who have been spending several months in California, left on the evening of Oct. 16, intending to make short visits in Minneapolis, Minn., and Norfolk, Va., and then make their residence permanently in Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf was on Oct. 27 reported ill at his home in Washington, and his doctor has ordered him to cancel his engagement to speak for Mr. Taft at Charleston, W. Va., on Oct. 31. Mr. Metcalf's condition is not serious, but owing to fever he will remain at his home for a few days.

Sergt. Seth T. Weld, 8th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., has twice been signally honored within a week. A few days ago, during a parade of troops, he was presented with the Congressional medal of honor for bravery, and on Oct. 22, at Camp Atascadero, Cal., he received word from Washington that the President had appointed him a second lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts. Sergeant Weld, while severely wounded in both arms, rescued two wounded comrades from a band of Pulajanes on the Island of Leyte, P.I., several years ago.

Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf., Fort Logan, who is now spending a five months' leave in the East, has been paid the high and unusual compliment of having a stirring march dedicated to and named for him by Antonio de la Mora, a sergeant in the 21st Infantry band. The composer, whose musical talent is great and varied, is a Mexican, having come to the 21st during the last two years. He has had the score sent to all Army bands except those of the light artillery, it being unsuited to them on account of differences in trumpets. The friends of Colonel Williams, as well as those who do not know him, have real pleasure in store in hearing this march.

Major Arthur Hill, of the British Army, who has been at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, for a couple of months, has returned quite unexpectedly to England, leaving word that he will be back at the Wolcott in a month. His presence at the War Office was required to straighten out "something," it is said, and there is some natural curiosity to know if the "something" relates to having been in this country. According to his own statement, he was supposed to be in South Africa on duty instead of here, but he did not seem to regard the matter with any great seriousness. Major Hill has not shunned publicity during his recent visit, and felt no doubt of a speedy return. He is a son of Lord Arthur Hill, Chamberlain to the King.

Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 21st U.S. Inf., who retires on Oct. 27 from active duty, will open a law office at 500 Mercantile Building, Denver, Colo., after a brief visit to his home at Darlington, S.C. Lieutenant Nettles is well known as one of the attorneys in the celebrated "Grafton" case for the plaintiff in error, and the case was fought to a successful issue under the greatest difficulties. Lieutenant Nettles, with the cooperation of thousands of officers and men in the Army who contributed a fund placed in the hands of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, succeeded in carrying the questions presented in the case to the United States Supreme Court, where a decision establishing for all time the lines of civil and military jurisdiction was handed down.

Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, has just announced the names of the officers and men of Fort Bliss who qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters for the present year. Five officers qualified as sharpshooters and two as marksmen. Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 1st Lieut. C. W. Tillotson, 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell and 2d Lieuts. Reuben C. Taylor and Frederick Terrell qualified as sharpshooters and Capt. Berkeley Enoch and Samuel Burkhardt, jr., qualified as marksmen. Regt. Sergt. Major John McNeil, Regt. Q. M. Sergt. Caspar S. Crowl and Battln. Sergt. Major Geo. W. Whybark qualified as sharpshooters, and Regt. Coms. Sergt. O. L. Hauser qualified as a marksman. Company C has the largest number of sharpshooters in the regiment.

Capt. J. A. Rodgers, commandant of the Puget Sound Naval Station, received his commission as rear admiral Wednesday morning, Oct. 14. His commission dates from Sept. 7 last, when he became entitled to the higher rank by the retirement of Rear Admiral Merrell. With the promotion of Captain Rodgers there are now three members of the Rodgers family in the American Navy. Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, a cousin of the commandant, is in the active service at Washington, D.C. Admiral J. A. Rodgers is a brother of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, retired. Admiral Rodgers received many congratulations from heads of departments and officers of the ships in the harbor on the day he received his commission, and in the afternoon he gave a reception to a large number of naval people. "Since taking charge of the yard at Bremerton," says the News of the place, "Admiral Rodgers has proven himself a hard worker and has become thoroughly conversant with affairs in every department under his jurisdiction."

A son, Charles II., was born to the wife of Major Chas. Keller, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Brookhaven, Miss., Oct. 22.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Blockinger, U.S.N., have leased Mrs. Freeman's house, 1756 N street, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Wm. Auman, U.S.A., has taken rooms at The Trubee, 414 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., for the winter.

A daughter, Loyal Reed, was born to the wife of Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 7th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 18.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Walter S. Brown, 25th U.S. Inf., at the University of Maine, Orono, Sept. 18, 1908.

Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., was entertained at dinner on Oct. 28 by Mrs. James Francis Sullivan at the Woods, Radnor, Pa.

Miss Belle McGill, of Leesburg, Va., is visiting her brother, Capt. John F. McGill, U.S.M.C., at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Major B. A. Poore, U.S.A., will assume his duties at the War College, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, and his family will join him on that date.

Major F. V. Krug, U.S.A., and Mrs. Krug will reside for the winter in Washington, D.C., at the Nousemond, Twenty-second and N streets.

Miss Amy Lisle, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her aunt and uncle, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter and Master Coleman Carter have taken an apartment for the winter at 112 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 12th U.S. Cav., and family are visiting Col. F. W. Fuenger's family, at 1816 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Chaplain Howard S. Wilkinson, who resigned Oct. 10, was appointed only a few weeks ago. He found he could not leave his private affairs and so resigned.

A daughter, Violet Dusenbury, was born at Key West Barracks, Fla., on Oct. 26, 1908, to the wife of 1st Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Dusenbury, Coast Art., U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Sanford have arrived at Newport and have taken the Malcolm house, corner Kay and Everett streets.

Mrs. G. D. Johnstone, of Benning, D.C., has gone to Boston, Mass., to join her husband, Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone, U.S.N., who at present is stationed on the U. S.S. Wabash.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., Companion Brevet Brig. Gen. James A. Beaver read a paper, entitled "Department of the Susquehanna in Relation to Gettysburg."

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., retired, arrived in Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, from Long Island, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Le Baron C. Colt.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guilmet, who have been spending the summer at Fort Revere, Mass., the guests of Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis, are located for the winter at the Hotel Eastgate, Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander T. Ovenshine, U.S.A., and their two sons, who have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine in Washington, D.C., for the past week, left on Oct. 26 for Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Todd, the widow of the late Prof. Henry Todd, U.S.N., who has been spending the autumn at Woodley Inn, Tenallytown, D.C., has returned to Washington, D. C., and will spend the winter at the Bancroft.

Guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included the following: Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith; Lieut. Chas. S. Caffery, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. R. Standiford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Standiford.

Mr. C. M. Dally, well known as a general agent for military and naval ordnance, sails from New York for Europe on Nov. 4 by the Lusitania. He will return about Dec. 20. His address in England will be Care of Hotel Cecil, London (W.C.).

Second Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, Coast Art., U.S.A., recently appointed from sergeant in the Coast Artillery Corps to rank from Oct. 1, is at present staying at his home at Wakefield, R.I., on leave. He will report at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for Nov. 3.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., left Washington Oct. 30 for his home in Indiana, where he will remain until after election. Mrs. Denny, who is spending several weeks at Bedford Springs, Pa., will join him here on his return.

Mrs. Raymond, wife of Capt. John C. Raymond, 2d U.S. Cav., who has been spending the summer in Denver, Colo., with her mother, Mrs. W. R. King, left Oct. 24 with her two children for Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Miss Gertrude King accompanied her, later going to Washington, D.C., to visit Major and Mrs. R. R. Raymond.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, and among the applications for admission to membership to be acted upon will be the following: Caspar Schuyler Crowninshield, only son of Rear Admiral Ardent Schuyler Crowninshield, U.S.N.; Major Pierre Christie Stevens, U.S.A., and Capt. Carl Anson Martin, U.S.A.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, was at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 22, conducting his annual inspection. General Elliott first visited the commandant's office and paid his respects to Captain Adams, the acting commandant. Then, with Captain Adams and the junior aide, Lieutenant Bricker, he went up to the Marine Barracks on Flushing avenue, where he was received by Col. Paul St. Clair Murphy, U.S.M.C.

Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, after an absence of two years, have again taken up their residence in Washington and re-opened their house, 1914 G street. Their youngest daughter, Miss Gertrude Greely, has entered school. Miss Rose Greely is enjoying a prolonged stay in New England, but returns home shortly. Lieut. John N. Greely, U.S.A., is yet stationed with his battery at Fort Sill. Miss Greely and Mr. A. W. Greely, jr., who are both in New England, will probably pass the holidays with the family.

Capt. Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., and his office staff, in charge of the auxiliary vessels in the United States Navy, have been compelled to move their desks and letter files from the Custom House, in Manhattan, New York city, to the General Storekeeper's Building, in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. The Captain was notified that he would have to vacate because additional room was needed for Custom House purposes. There was no appropriation with which to pay for office rent in a more convenient

place in Manhattan, so he had to transfer his effects to the Brooklyn yard.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., under whose direction the 20,000 ton battleship Florida will be built at the New York Navy Yard, is in Washington consulting with officials of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, who are supervising the drawing of the plans for the new vessel. It is believed that the plans will be so far advanced by the end of December that the keel of the Florida can be laid.

Miss Pershing, who has been visiting her brother, Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, for the past eight months, returned to the States on the Buford in August. During her stay in the Islands Miss Pershing was the recipient of many courtesies and attentions from both Army and Navy friends, many of whom were present to bid her "bon voyage" on sailing. During the winter Miss Pershing will be with her sister, Mrs. D. M. Butler, at 120 South 28th street, Lincoln, Neb.

Major Paul F. Straub, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the first meeting of the season of the Washington Esperanto Society, in the Woman's Christian Temperance Hall, 522 Sixth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Major Straub said "European countries are realizing the value of Esperanto, and steps are being taken to teach soldiers the language, which, in my opinion, is destined to become the universal tongue. Similar steps should be taken with our own soldiers and sailors." He stated that the Dresden congress was under the auspices of the King of Saxony and that he was surprised to see the number of governments and nations represented, and the ease with which they conversed with each other, showing conclusively that Esperanto is destined to become the one language of all nations.

An important General Order was issued by Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, on Oct. 28, prescribing the duties for the Chief of Coast Artillery, to which office Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th Regiment, was recently appointed. The order prescribes, among other things, that the Chief of Coast Artillery shall keep the Commander-in-Chief advised as to the efficiency of the personnel and material of the Coast Artillery of New York, and shall make such recommendations concerning it as shall tend to promote its efficiency and the conformity of its methods and courses of instruction to those prescribed in General Orders from the War Department, to establish a conformity of standards of armory instruction. He shall report specifically upon defects and irregularities noted, and his reports shall be forwarded with the comments of the Commander-in-Chief to the War Department for an authoritative decision. Any question between the Chief of Coast Artillery of New York and the Artillery District commanders shall be similarly referred. The order further says: "He shall from time to time, and as frequently as conditions require, confer directly with the Adjutant General of the state, and advise him of all matters relating to Artillery material and personnel that pertain to the respective staff departments, which the experience and observation of the Artillery arm of the Service show to be of practical importance. In like manner he may correspond directly with the commanders of the Artillery districts on Artillery questions of a purely technical character, which do not involve matters of command, discipline or administration, and do not relate to the status or interests of individuals. He is authorized to issue directly to Artillery officers bulletins and circulars of information on current Artillery matters of a purely technical character, which do not involve matters of command, discipline or administration, and do not relate to the status or interests of individuals. The office of the Chief of Coast Artillery will not be an office of record, except of correspondence authorized in the previous paragraph of this order."

Secretaries Wright and Metcalf have approved a site and design for a naval memorial in the Vicksburg National Military Park in accordance with the provisions of the Sundry Civil Act of May 27 last. In that act it was provided that such a memorial should not exceed \$200,000 in cost. Four sites were considered for the memorial, namely, Battery Selfridge, Battery McPherson, Battery Maloney and Battery Benton. Battery Selfridge was finally selected as the site because of its position and its pronounced naval associations. The approved design consists of a granite obelisk, 202 feet high, with four bronze statues of heroic size at the base and with four descriptive tablets on granite wing pedestals. The pedestals will be eight feet high and the tablets sixty by sixty inches. The bronze statues will represent the four naval squadron commanders identified with the siege of Vicksburg, namely, Farragut, Porter, Foote and Davis. It has been suggested by the commission that F. W. MacMonnies, Lorado Taft, Henry W. Ketchum and Frank E. Elwell be asked to design these statues, one each. Congress will be asked to appropriate the sum of \$200,000 for this naval memorial at the coming session.

The published account of the alleged cracking of the skull of Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, commander of the scout cruiser Chester, by a marine named Lee S. Conant while on duty as sentry on the dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard the night of Oct. 14, lacks confirmation in any official report to the Navy Department. The version abroad is that the sentry challenged Commander Wilson as he approached him, and although the demand was made three times the officer did not respond with the countersign whereupon the marine brought the butt of his musket down on Commander Wilson's head. The account has been embellished by the addition of an alleged remark by Secretary Metcalf to the effect that the official was glad there was one man in the Navy who knew his duty and was not afraid to do it. Another version of the affair, if there was any affair, is that the marine did not hit the officer with his piece, but with his clenched fist. There is no evidence that any such thing occurred except in the newspaper story.

Arms and the Man offered \$100 in cash prizes and two other prizes for the six best papers on the following topic: "The Best Course of Instruction for a Company, Troop, or Battery of the National Guard to Fit It for Service in War." The judges of the contest were Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, and Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, A.G. of Wis-

consin. The winners of the prizes in the order of merit are: Capt. James M. Hutchinson, 71st N.Y. Inf.; Capt. A. C. Pack, 1st Mich.; Capt. A. F. Gove, 5th Ohio Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. B. Payne, C.A.C., Connecticut N.G.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Barrows, 1st Squadron Cavalry, M.V.M.; Major W. W. Crane, commissary, 1st Brigade, Louisiana N.G.; Capt. M. D. Imhoff, 1st Wis. Inf.; W. M. Pugh, Baltimore, Md.; Capt. R. C. Vandercreek, 1st Field Art.

THE ARMY.

S.O. WAR DEPT., OCT. 29.

Col. Edward A. Godwin relieved from retiring board and will revert to status of absence without leave.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham relieved from detail in quartermaster's department.

Capt. Robert U. Patterson relieved as C.O., Company A, Hospital Corps, and will report to commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, for duty.

Capt. Edward M. Talbot, now at Havana, Cuba, is assigned as C.O., Company A, Hospital Corps. He will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan will report Nov. 25 to Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. William C. Rogers, from treatment at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to join station.

G.O. 166, OCT. 19, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes rules for the examination of officers of the Army for the purpose of making selections for detail to fill vacancies in the Ordnance Department, and copies of the questions and proposed answers in the examination held thereunder beginning March 2, 1908, are published for the information of those officers of the Army at large who may be interested in future examinations, the next of which will be held in the early part of March, 1909. Copies of additional examination questions and further information may be obtained upon application to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army. At the end of each question references have been added to text-books, where the method of solution of the problem may be found.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 167, OCT. 20, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Par. 1300, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows: 1300. Actual expenses only will be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling under competent orders, with or without troops, and the amount so paid shall not include any shore expenses at port of embarkation or debarkation. Travel in the Philippine Archipelago, the Hawaiian Archipelago, in the home waters of the United States, and between the United States and Alaska is not regarded as sea travel.

An itemized statement of such expenses will be filed with each voucher for payment, using the following as a basis of what is allowable:

1. Fares upon commercial steamers or other usual modes of conveyance by sea, and the cost of transportation for self and baggage, by boat or lighter, to and from vessels when voyages are not begun or ended at docks and a charge in addition to the cost of passage is made therefor.
2. Cost of customary stateroom accommodations on commercial steamers when the same is not included in the charge for passage.
3. Hire of special water transportation when there are no regular means of conveyance.
4. Actual cost of meals for the time actually and unavoidably consumed in the voyage when the same is not included in the charge for passage. Amount of rent of steamer chair, not exceeding \$1 for trips of two days or longer on each commercial steamer, and fees to cabin and other stewards not exceeding the following: Six days or less on the Atlantic Ocean, \$1.50 a day; seven to ten days not exceeding \$10; eleven to fifteen days or longer, \$1 a day; total not exceeding \$15. On the Pacific Ocean, fifteen days or less, \$1 a day; total fees for fifteen days or longer not exceeding \$15. To the West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, and to South American ports, \$1 a day; total fees for fifteen days or longer, not exceeding \$15. From the Orient to the United States, via Suez, not exceeding \$25.
5. When transshipping at an intermediate port, as a necessary incident to a continuous voyage, the actual cost of meals and lodgings, including baths, at hotels, not exceeding \$8 a day, transfer of self and baggage from dock to hotel and from hotel to dock, and fees to porters for handling baggage, not exceeding \$2 for each transfer, and fees to waiters and bell-boys at hotels, not exceeding 50 cents for each day.

The officer will certify on the itemized statement that the account is correct and just, and that the amounts charged therein were actually paid by him. Subvouchers, properly receipted, will be required for items of board and lodging at hotels. When not practicable to obtain such subvouchers, the officer will so certify. The payment of fees to cabin or other stewards or the rent of steamer chairs when traveling on Government transports is not authorized. Accounts for reimbursement for items not authorized herein or in excess of the amounts stated will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the Army to be submitted to the Secretary of War for his consideration and approval before payment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 168, OCT. 21, 1908, WAR DEPT.

1. The headquarters, field and staff, 2d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for station.

CIRCULAR 87, OCT. 23, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This circular publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army on the question as to the authority of a civil officer to go outside of his jurisdiction to arrest a deserter. The J.A.G. decides that there is no such authority. In response to the specific case cited, he says:

"In answer to the question propounded within, there would be no method by which a deputy sheriff of a New York county could be empowered to proceed beyond the limits of his State and there arrest a deserter without a warrant because he is a deputy sheriff and authorized to arrest deserters under the acts cited. Even were the writer deputized by a United States marshal his right to arrest without a warrant would not extend beyond the district of the marshal; and the only method which could be suggested to the deputy sheriff is that if he has knowledge of a deserter in a State other than his own, he lodge the information with a police officer of that State under an arrangement by which they will share the reward, if a reward is properly payable. It may be proper to add to the foregoing that attention should be called to the fact that under the law once the legal arrest of a deserter is made the latter becomes a Federal prisoner, held under authority of a Federal statute, to be delivered to the military authorities or at some military post. . . . Once the arrest is accomplished all questions of locality, in so far as the delivery of the prisoner is concerned, falls; and, as is the case with other Federal prisoners, delivery of the body may be made at any designated point regardless of State or other jurisdictional lines. No difference in law exists between the position of a deserter being conducted in custody through the United States by a civil officer and his position if in charge of a military guard. This view would appear to be fully sustained in the cases of *Abelman v. Booth* (21 How., 506) and *Tarble's Case* (13 Wall., 397). To quote from the syllabus of the former case, the court held, *inter alia*: "When a writ of habeas corpus is served on a marshal or other person having a prisoner in custody under the authority of the United States, it is his duty, by a proper return, to make known to the State judge or court the authority by which he holds him. But at the same time, it is his duty not to obey the process of the State authority but to obey and execute the process of the United States." And again: "A habeas corpus, issued by a State judge or court, has no authority within the limits of the sovereignty assigned by the Constitution of the United States."

G.O. 162, OCT. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters and Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Fort Mason, Cal., will stand relieved from duty at that post Nov. 5, 1908, and will proceed on the transport sailing on that date from San Francisco, Cal., to Honolulu, Hawaii, for duty.

G.O. 163, OCT. 19, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. K, 8th Inf., now at camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., will proceed about Nov. 4, 1908, to Fort Mason, Cal., for temporary station.

G.O. 164, OCT. 19, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters and staff of 3d Squadron, Veterinarian Robert C. Musser and Troops I and M, 14th Cav., under command of Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in the Yosemite National Park on or about Nov. 5, 1908, and will proceed by marching to their proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 115, OCT. 12, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Bayard, N.M., of which Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, C.A.C., was president, and Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Sergt. 1st Class Leo E. Kennedy, H.C., U.S. Army.

Charge 1.—Absence without leave, in violation of the 32d Article of War.

The specification alleged that Sergeant Kennedy did, without leave absent himself from his post from about 4 p.m. Aug. 29, 1908, to about 7 p.m., Aug. 31, 1908, at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.

Charge 2.—Violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification 1 alleged that Sergeant Kennedy, having been restricted to the limits of the post per sentence of a G.C.M., did break said restriction and leave the limits of the post at Fort Bayard, on Aug. 29, 1908.

Specification 2 alleged that Sergeant Kennedy was drunk on the streets of Silver City, N.M., in uniform to the shame and disgrace of the United States Service on the 31st of August, 1908.

Plea.—To each of the charges and specifications, "guilty." Findings.—Of each of the charges and specifications, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances now due or to become due."

G.O. 114, OCT. 23, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Charles O. Clark, C.S., having reported from leave, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy quartermaster general, in charge of office.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, A.G., is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A., in addition to his other duties, will act as adjutant general of the Department of the East during the absence of Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton from duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport leaving San Francisco, about Dec. 5, 1908, for Manila, for duty. Capt. Alexander E. Williams from further duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail on the transport leaving Manila, about Jan. 15, 1909, for San Francisco. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. No. 235, W.D., Oct. 8, 1908, as directs that Post Q.M. Sergt. James Walker be sent from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Gustave Woenne is revoked. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Walker upon arrival at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John Delmar, who will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Gustave Woenne. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Capt. John R. Hannay, Q.M., will proceed to the following named places accompanying Capt. Elmer Lindsay, Q.M., for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the methods employed in the manufacture of articles for the Quartermaster's Department, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station: York and Reading, Pa.; Fall River, Mass.; Bristol, R.I.; Lowell, Mass.; Woburn, Conn.; and Watford, Cohoes, Gloversville, Johnstown, and New York city, N.Y. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The orders of Sept. 29, 1908, W.D., which directs Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., upon being relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., to proceed to Portland, Ore., for duty, is amended so as to direct him when so relieved to proceed to Washington and report to the Q.M.G. of the Army for consultation, and upon the completion of this duty to proceed to Portland, Ore., for the duties heretofore assigned him. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Boston, Mass. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Lisiecke, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry Guth, now in the office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Knud Boberg, who will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Denis McSweeney, now at Beverly, Mass., upon expiration of furlough will report at Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 249, W.D., Oct. 24, 1908, as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. Knud Boberg be sent to Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, is revoked. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. O'REILLY, S.G.

Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, M.C., Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Omaha and Crook, Neb., to examine 1st Lieuts. James S. Kennedy and Clemens W. McMillan, M.R.C., and return to his station at Omaha. (Oct. 16, D. Mo.)

Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to examine 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparranberger, M.R.C., and return to Fort Robinson. (Oct. 16, D. Mo.)

Capt. Leon T. LeWald, M.C., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the purpose of making the physical examination of officers below the grade of major, will proceed to points as follows in the order named: Columbus, Ohio, to examine 1st Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav.; Ada, Ohio, to examine 1st Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 14th Cav.; Cleveland, Ohio, to examine Capt. Harry La F. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav.; Delaware, Ohio, to examine 1st Lieut. William H. Menges, C.A.C.; Wilberforce, Ohio, to examine 1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav. (Oct. 16, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., will, as soon as he is able to travel, proceed from Fort McIntosh, Tex., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for observation and treatment in the post hospital thereat. (Oct. 17, D.T.)

Par. 11, S.O. No. 240, Oct. 14, 1908, W.D., is so amended as to direct Major William C. Borden, M.C., to await retirement in Washington, D.C., for the convenience of the Government. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas L. Rhoades, M.C., will report to Major William D. Crosby, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward G. Huber, M.C., is relieved from further duty with Co. C, H.C., at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward G. Huber, M.C., is relieved from further duty with Co. C, H.C., at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Robert Lemmon, M.R.C., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (Oct. 9, D.G.)

Upon the abandonment of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, 1st Lieut. James P. Pascoe, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Greig, Pangasinan, for duty. (Sept. 9, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month, effective about Dec. 5, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. James K. Stockard, M.R.C. (Oct. 23, D.E.)

First Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted leave for one month. (Oct. 19, D.G.)

First Lieut. Ernest K. Johnstone, M.R.C., and the detachment of Hospital Corps men, now on duty in the Yosemite National Park, will accompany headquarters and staff of the 3d Squadron and Troops I and M, 14th Cav., on the march from that park to the Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Dental Surg. Julien R. Bernheim will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty relieving Contract Dental Surg. Raymond E. Ingalls, who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty, relieving Contract Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 4, D. Luzon.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class J. M. Lothrop will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. Sergt. 1st Class James B. Baird will proceed to Nausugba, Batangas, for duty, relieving Sergt. Andrew Horn, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Co. D. (Sept. 4, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Barton Hardenbrook, H.C., Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to New York city to report not later than Nov. 9, 1908, to the C.O., mine planter General Henry J. Hunt, for duty aboard that vessel en route to Manila. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ivan N. Karlson, H.C., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will be sent to New York city to report not later than Nov. 9, 1908, to the C.O., mine planter Colonel George Armistead, for duty aboard that vessel en route to San Francisco, Cal. Upon completion of this duty he will report to the commanding officer, Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., who will send him on the first available transport to Manila. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Schall, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. of E.

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., from further duty in Cuba, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, for Newport News, Va., about Nov. 23, 1908, and to Washington Barracks, taking station for duty with the companies of the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and to take the course of instruction at that school. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., is extended two months. (Oct. 12, D. Colo.)

Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., will take station in Washington, and report in person to the president of the Army War College not later than Nov. 1, 1908, for the purpose of taking the course at that college. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The orders of Aug. 5, W.D., directing Capt. Gustave R. Lukeah, C.E., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., is suspended until further orders. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert S. A. Doherty, C.E., camp of instruction, Atascadero, will proceed to Fort Mason, for duty. (Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER.

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Kuehne, Fort Miley, Cal., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Ulex, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, S.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Joseph Smith, Co. I, Signal Corps, was found guilty by a G.C.M., at Santiago, Cuba, of "Drunkness on duty and disorderly conduct," and was sentenced to forfeit \$25 per month for four months. (G.O. 174, Oct. 5, A.C.P.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav., now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 9, D. Luzon.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 2d Cav., upon his relief from duty in connection with the affairs of the Department of Interior will join his regiment. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Leave, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 2d Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Oct. 21, D. Mo.)

First Sergt. James Leonard, Troop K, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Major Charles J. Stevens, 5th Cav., now at Fort Apache, Ariz., will remain on duty at that post until further orders upon the departure of headquarters, 2d Squadron, 5th Cav., therefrom. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Connell, 5th Cav., now unassigned, is assigned to Troop G of that regiment vice Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., relieved from assignment to that troop. Captain Connell upon expiration of his present leave will join the troop to which he is assigned at Fort Yellowstone. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty at Chicago, to take effect Oct. 21, so as to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted. (Oct. 20, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office until Dec. 25, 1908, on which date he will proceed to join his regiment. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Reginald E. McNally, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is extended one month. (Oct. 16, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1908, is granted Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, 13th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Oct. 22, D. Lakes.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Ralph S. Granger, 1st Field Art., to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1908. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

At his own request 2d Lieut. Marshall G. Randol is transferred from the 3d Field Artillery to the 1st Field Artillery and is assigned to Battery D of that regiment, vice 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart, who is transferred from the 1st Field Artillery to the 3d Field Artillery and assigned to Battery E of that regiment. Lieutenants Randol and Stewart will join the battery to which assigned. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, 2d Field Art. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is granted leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Nov. 24, 1908, on account of exceptional circumstances. (Oct. 19, D.G.)

First Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and he will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for station in connection with the establishment of headquarters, Southern Artillery District of New York, at that post: Capt. Edwin O. Sarraff, Percy M. Kessler, Granville Sevier and 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Austin L. Hackman, J.G. C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. No. 231, Oct. 3, 1908, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. John Robert Ellis, C.A.C., is amended so as to direct him to proceed not later than Nov. 20, 1908, to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., for temporary duty, instead of on Nov. 3, 1908. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C., is transferred as soon as practicable. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., to take effect about Dec. 12, 1908. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

The following assignments and transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, now unassigned, is assigned to the 84th Co. He will join the company to which assigned on Nov. 1, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Capt. James F. Howell, now unassigned, is assigned to the 47th Co. He will join the company to which assigned on Nov. 1, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Capt. Arthur T. Balentine is transferred from the 47th Co. to the 17th Co. He will join the company to which transferred upon completion of his treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. Capt. Frank S. Long is transferred from the 59th Co. to the 83d Co. He will join the company to which transferred on Nov. 1, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Capt. Carroll Power, now unassigned, is assigned to the 135th Co. He will join the company to which assigned upon completion of his treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.

First Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, now unassigned, is attached to the 120th Co. He will join that company on Nov. 1, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Malcolm Young, C.A.C., Fort Miley. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 99th Co. and is placed on the unassigned list. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days, effective about Nov. 24, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Terrell, C.A.C. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective after completion second service practice, 1908, of the 90th Co., C.A.C., is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Morse, C.A.C. (Oct. 26, D.E.)

Capt. Hugh J. B. McElgin, A.C., will report in person to Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., president of an Army retiring board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 135th Co., is placed on unassigned list, and will assume command of the United States Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringgold, with station in New York city, relieving 1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A.C., now unassigned, who is assigned to the 135th Company. Lieutenant Tompkins will join the company to which he is assigned when he shall be able to travel. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Principal Musician James Skeahan, band, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (Oct. 21, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 22, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (Oct. 21, D. Lakes.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., is extended ten days. (Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

The leave granted Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf., is further extended one month and ten days. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Par. 2, S.O. No. 241, Oct. 15, 1908, is amended so as to relieve Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., from duty at the Army War College, Dec. 31, 1908, instead of Oct. 31, 1908. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., reporting to the C.O., 7th Inf., for duty with a view to appointment as regimental commissary. (Oct. 20, D. Lakes.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 7th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, and extended one month. (Oct. 21, D. Lakes.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. ———.

Second Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th Inf., camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty in connection with taking over the public property at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A.C., who will return to his proper station, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president examining board at Fort Leavenworth, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., is extended three months. (Oct. 22, D. Lakes.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Cook, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

Second Lieut. Frank C. McCune, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Joplin, Mo., for temporary duty as recruiting officer, relieving 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Sturdevant, C.E., who will return without delay to his station, Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 21, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Joseph Herring, 16th Inf., will report in person to Major John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for re-examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., recruiting officer, Salt Lake City, Utah, will report in person to the C.O., Fort Douglas, Utah, for the physical examination. (Oct. 19, D. Colo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of construction work at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., relieving 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., of this duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., to take effect about Dec. 1, 1908. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, 19th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. Lieutenant Colonel Jones will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Gulf. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Par. 3, S.O. 76, Aug. 24, 1908, these headquarters, is amended so as to authorize 2d Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., to avail himself about Oct. 24, 1908, of the two months' leave granted. (Oct. 19, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., was on Oct. 23 relieved from duty as battalion adjutant, and assigned to Company B, this regiment.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Capt. Ernest E. Haskell, 22d Inf., will, upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., en route to join his company at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, proceed to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for temporary duty at that post pending the opening of navigation when he will proceed to Fort Gibbon. (Oct. 16, D. Col.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for three months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

First Sergt. Abram Martin, Co. A, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Capt. Howard P. Perry, 29th Inf., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report in person to the C.O., for the physical examination required. (Oct. 19, D. Colo.)

First Sergt. William H. Veltman, Co. G, 29th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Adolph K. Berners, P.S., to take effect this date, and the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, is recalled. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, 1st Lieut. Thomas Duncan, 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Terry, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Hugh Davitt, 100th Co., C.A.C., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Wingate, N.M., Oct. 19, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Thomas T. Long, Troop I, 5th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Hanson, 5th Cav. (Oct. 9, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. George D. Freeman, jr., 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell and 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Barker, 2d Inf., will assemble at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Oct. 27, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank B. Brockachin, Co. I, 2d Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army. (Oct. 22, D.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Oct. 16, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Joseph C. Taylor and Sergt. John H. Took, Troop K, 14th Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Matthew C. Smith, 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser and 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., Oct. 16, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles Young, 30th Co., and Sergt. Walter Schulze, 92d Co., C.A.C., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Burt, 1st Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 15, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James T. Beach, Battery B, 4th Field Art., and Coms. Sergt. William H. Duty, 1st Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Edward E. McGlashin, 4th Field Art.; Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is ordered to meet at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Oct. 15, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major John Donohue, J.G., C.A.C., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army. Detail for the board: Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, 1st Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, and 1st Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, C.A.C. (Oct. 8, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort De Soto, Fla., on Oct. 15, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major Marion M. Lee, J.G., C.A.C., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army. Detail for the board: 1st Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., Henry W. Bunn, and Basil G. Moon, C.A.C. (Oct. 8, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Oct. 15, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Coms. Sergt. James M. Grey, 12th Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army. Detail for the board: Capt. Samuel P. Delann, 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 2d Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav. (Oct. 8, D.G.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, Capt. William S. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regt., is appointed to meet at Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., Nov. 11, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Batln. Sergt. Major Rafael A. Segarra, Porto Rico Regt., for the position of commissary sergeant. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. James F. Brady, Capt. Henry R. Casey and 1st Lieut. Richard Furnival, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 21, 1908, to examine the qualifications of Sergt. Arthur L. Koch, Co. A, 1st Batln. of Engrs., Fort Mason, Cal., for the position of post commissary sergeant. (Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Flagler, Wash., Oct. 23, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Joseph Brouillet, 26th Co., C.A.C., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. James A. Ruggles, 1st Lieut. Graham Parker and 1st Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C. (Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Gen. William P. Duvall, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly and Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, 1908, for the purpose of making selections for detail to fill existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Col. James W. Pope, A.Q.M.G., and Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., are detailed as members of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Denver, Col., vice Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., and Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, 5th Cav., relieved. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail for the board: Major John W. Ruckman, C.A.C.; Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C.; Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav.; Capt. James F. Brady, A.C.; Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board—Members: Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf.; Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C.; Major James M. Kennedy, M.O.; Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C. Recorder: First Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1908, for the trial of such persons as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Col. Walter Howe, C.A.C.; Col. William H. Ooffin, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf.; Major Henry C. Davis, C.A.C.; Major Wilmet E. Ellis, C.A.C.; Capt. Marcus G. Spinks, C.A.C.; Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf.; Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C.; William T. Johnston, 15th Cav.; A.D.C., judge advocate. The court, if deemed essential to the interests of the Service, or the ends of justice, is authorized and directed to travel to Fort Banks, Boston, Mass., and hold sessions thereat, and during the period covering such sessions the officers composing the court will take station in Boston. (Oct. 28, D.E.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Major Heel S. Bishop from the 5th Cavalry to the 14th Cavalry; Major Harry C. Benson from the 14th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry. He is assigned to the 2d Squadron of that regiment. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the 5th Cavalry are ordered: Capt. August C. Nissen from Troop H to Troop F; Chalmers G. Hull from Troop F to Troop H. Captain Nissen will join the troop to which he is transferred at Fort Yellowstone. Captain Hull will assume command temporarily of Troop H and Fort Duchesne, Utah, in addition to his present duties under the Interior Department. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

Second Lieut. Harry L. Jordan from the 21st Inf. to the 8th Inf.

Second Lieut. James G. Boswell from the 8th Inf. to the 1st Inf.

The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and Lieutenant Boswell will join the company to which assigned. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board: Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.; Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

NATIONAL MILITIA.

The following officers of the organized militia are authorized to attend and continue the regular course of instruction at the garrison school designated, respectively:

At Fort Wayne, Mich.: Major Ellery D. Preston, Q.M.; Capt. Victor M. Dumas, 1st Inf., and Capt. John P. Roehl, 1st Inf., Mich. N.G.

At Fort Brady, Mich.: Capt. Charles D. Matthews, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Parnell, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George H. Adams, 3d Inf., Mich. N.G.

At Fort Meyer, Va.: Capt. George E. Tolson, Capt. Theodore P. Heap and 1st Lieut. Frank D. Lackland, 2d Regt., District of Columbia National Guard.

At Fort Banks, Mass.: Capt. Frederick M. Whiting, 2d Lieut. C. Warren Leach and 2d Lieut. Alonzo F. Woodside, C.A.C.

At Fort Brady, Mich.: 1st Lieut. Jesse D. Meads, Mich. N.G.

At Fort Meyer, Va.: Capt. Thomas S. O'Halloran and Capt. Samuel Feland, 2d Regt., D.C.N.G., and 1st Lieut. Daniel B. Miller, Jr., 1st Regt., D.C.N.G.

At Fort Washington, Md.: 1st Lieut. Robert B. Johnson, 2d Regt., D.C.N.G.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.: Capt. Edward A. Meyerding, 1st Lieut. Otto Burri and 2d Lieut. Robert V. Malmgren, 1st Field Art., Minn. N.G.

At Fort Crook, Neb.: 1st Lieut. Charles D. Keller, 1st Inf., Okla. N.G.

At Fort Williams, Me.: 1st Lieut. William A. McDonald, 2d Inf., Maine N.G.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.: Capt. John B. Payne, 2d Inf., West Va. N.G. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board to consist of Col. Blair D. Taylor, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Walter Whitney, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 26, 1908, for the physical examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

The following named officers have stated their preference for the walking test, and will report to the above board Oct. 26, 1908, for physical examination: Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Warren P. Newcomb, C.A.C.; Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate General's Department. The walking test will be conducted Oct. 27, 28 and 29, 1908. It will be under the direction of Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C., the senior officer of the group. (Oct. 16, D.G.)

A board to consist of Major Charles B. Ewing and Capt. Frank C. Baker, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Oct. 26, 1908, for the physical examination of officers. The following officers will report to the board for physical examination: Col. David A. Lyle, O.D.; Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, O.E.; Majors Frank Greene, A.C.; Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf.; Clarence P. Townsend, C.A.C.; Henry Jervey, C.E.; Stephen M. Foots, C.A.C.; William W. Harts, C.E.; George F. Landers, C.A.C.; Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C.; Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.O.; William F. Hancock, C.A.C. The riding test will be conducted Oct. 27, 28 and 29, 1908, under the direction of Col. George A. Dodd, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Oct. 16, D.G.)

A board to consist of Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., 1st Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., on Oct. 26, 1908, for the physical examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The examination of Major Chamberlain, M.C., as required, will be conducted by 1st Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.C. Opportunity will be taken of the presence at Jackson Barracks of First Lieutenant Brown, M.R.C., and he will be examined as required. (Oct. 16, D.G.)

The following named officers having stated their preference for the walking test, will report to the above medical board for the physical examination: Major William P. Stone, C.A.C.; Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C. The walking test will be conducted Oct. 27, 28 and 29, and will be under the direction of Major William P. Stone, C.A.C. (Oct. 16, D.G.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Capt. W. H. Tobin. Left Nagasaki Oct. 26 for San Francisco.

CROOK—Capt. T. Q. Ashburn. Left Manila Oct. 22 for Nagasaki.

DIX—Lieut. R. B. Clark. Arrived at Honolulu Oct. 28 going to Manila.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Lieut. W. G. Meade. At Newport News.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News.

MADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco; sails Nov. 5.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Capt. L. D. Cabell. Left Guam Oct. 26 for Manila.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. Arrived at Seattle Oct. 8 from Alaska.

LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 20, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton and his aide, Lieut. Troop Miller, returned last week from a short official trip to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained at dinner Friday evening in honor of Miss Pratt, of Des Moines. The other guests were Captains Bundel and Warfield, Lieutenant Harvey and Miss Galbraith and Miss Valentine, of Omaha.

The 3d Battalion, Captain Dalton, commanding, returned Friday morning from a three days' practice march to Springfield and Richfield, Neb. Lieutenant James left last Wednesday night with a detachment of men for Unadilla, Neb., for topographical work. Lieut. Col. W. B. Davis, chief surgeon of the department, was a visitor at the post to-day for the purpose of conducting the examination of Lieut. C. W. McMillan, M.R.C. Lieut. G. H. White returned Sunday from Fort Leavenworth, and has succeeded Lieutenant Harvey as exchange officer.

Mrs. Galbraith, wife of Major J. G. Galbraith, I.G., and Miss Galbraith entertained with an "at home" Saturday afternoon for their guest, Miss Pratt, of Des Moines. The dining room was attractive with decorations of green and white and a mass of cosmos and ferns made an effective centerpiece for the table. American beauty roses were used in the other rooms. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles Morton, Mrs. W. L. Glassford, Mrs. M. L. Crimmins and Mrs. McNaughton. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Captains Bundel and Warfield, Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes, Mrs. Gohb, Miss Colt, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell, Chaplain Hillman, Miss Hillman, Lieutenants Brown and Leasure.

The Reverend Father Mullins, S.J., of Creighton University, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Riley over Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton entertained Lieutenant Brown and Mrs. D. E. Shean at dinner Thursday night. Colonel Gardner and Capt. W. C. Bennett, who have been at Fort Leavenworth on court martial duty for ten days, returned last Thursday. Captain Bennett and Lieut. and Mrs. Riley attended the Creighton-Grimm football game at Vinton Park Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Buchan, wife of Capt. F. E. Buchan, J.A., returned from Chicago last Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell were host and hostess at a dinner last evening at their quarters at Fort Omaha, given in honor of Miss Pratt, of Des Moines. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton and Captain Bundel were dinner guests at the new Hanson Café in Omaha Monday night. Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and the children returned last week from Evansville, Ind., where the latter have been for some time. They will take a house in Omaha in the near future. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ball last Wednesday night. Mrs. W. C. Bennett returned Sunday from a three weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Cincinnati.

Gen. and Mrs. Morton were visitors at the post yesterday afternoon, making calls along the officers' line. Next month they intend giving up their house on Park avenue, Omaha, and will take apartments at new Hotel Loyal. Major J. B. Erwin, I.G., has apartments at this hotel. Among those attending the Boyd Theater, Omaha, to witness the "Follies of 1907" Monday night were Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Captain Bundel, Captain Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan and Lieutenant Harvey.

Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained very handsomely last Friday afternoon with a "five hundred" party in compliment to Captain Ball's mother, Mrs. D. A. Ball, of Marquette, Mich. A delightful lunch was served, the table decorations being pink carnations. Mrs. White poured tea and Mrs. G. E. Ball served at the salad table. The prizes, which consisted of a Remington picture and a pair of silk stockings, were won by Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Bennett, respectively. Those playing were Mesdames Shean, Michaels, Riley, Hunsacker, Hines, Dalton, Ball, White, Bennett, Gardner, Gohb, Crimmins, and the Misses Plummer and Colt.

In preparation for the hops and entertainments to be given the coming winter, the gymnasium has been newly painted and kalsomined throughout, the color of the walls and ceilings being a delicate light blue. The scenery and stage settings have been overhauled and it is expected that the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club, which made such a success last winter with its entertainment, will soon begin rehearsals of several pieces.

The regimental band has recently received several new members and will soon be at its full strength. The adjutant is in communication with a well known band leader of Detroit, who, it is expected, will soon join as chief musician. Weather permitting, concerts are being given daily on the parade, and the band appears to be getting into its former state of efficiency.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 26, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. David B. Case entertained the officers and ladies of the post Monday afternoon, Oct. 20, at a reception to introduce their guests, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Miss Martin, of Leavenworth, Kas., who stopped over here for a few days on their way East. The house was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and pink roses. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Philip J. R. Kiehl at the tea table and Mrs. W. V. Carter at the punch bowl. Among the guests were Mrs. and Miss Kourzhoff, of Chicago.

A small dinner was given Saturday evening, Oct. 23, by Major and Mrs. A. C. Macomb in honor of the Major's birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cathro left a few days ago on a ten days' leave. The Ladies' Sewing Club met at Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan's on Friday and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Lieut. J. W. H. Reisinger, 27th Inf., left Thursday for quite an extensive leave, to be spent at his home in Franklin, Pa. Mrs. Partlan, who was the guest of Major and Mrs. A. C. Macomb for a few days, left Tuesday for Detroit.

A number of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the matinee Saturday to witness the performance of Fritz Scheff in "The Prima Donna." Those in the party were Major and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan and Miss Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Case, Capt. and Mrs. Elliot, Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, and Lieutenant Armstrong.

Sheridan has undoubtedly lived up since the return of the troops from the maneuvers. We have squadron and battalion drill every morning, and parade Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Even though we have no band to add to these occasions many assemble to witness the formations.

Several of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the wedding of Miss Jean Troxel and Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., in Highland Park last week.

A new story on the war recruit has recently been told in this post. A rookie being tried for drunkenness was asked by the summary court officer where he had obtained the liquor. "In Highwood," he replied. "Yes," his examiner insisted, "but in what saloon, what was the name of the man that sold it to you?" The rookie hesitated a minute, then sullenly said: "Well, I hate to peach, but I do remember the fellow's name; he had 'Buffet' written on his door."

The Artillery completed its march from Sparta, Wisconsin, last Friday, reaching the post at 11 o'clock in the morning. We are sorry to say that they only remain here a month before they leave for their new station, Fort D. A. Russell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., and their small child spent Friday with Lieut. and Mrs. Gracie. Lieutenant Fries, who is on General Pershing's personal staff, is on leave from the Philippines.

It is not often that we hear any news from the Department of the Lakes, Chicago being such a distance from the post. We all wish that headquarters could be at Sheridan, it would add so much to the gaiety of the garrison. The officers of headquarters seem to be changed so often it is hard to know

who is stationed in town and who is not. Gen. W. H. Carter has gone East on a month's leave, but still retains command of the Department. Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., has just been relieved from temporary duty and has gone on a leave before joining his regiment.

Mrs. Stephen M. Koehrsperger, wife of Captain Koehrsperger, 2d Cav., and her mother, Mrs. Baker, whom she is visiting in Chicago, spent a few days with Major and Mrs. Lewis last week. Mrs. Lewis entertained a few ladies in their honor at bridge, and Mrs. Finley entertained them at luncheon.

Major Ray and Major Keleher, of the Pay Department, came up from Chicago last Wednesday evening and left Sheridan at 7:30 the next morning for their practice walk of fifty miles, accompanied by Captain Glasgow, mounted. They camped Thursday night at Diamond Lake, went on the next day and came back for a second camp there Friday night. They returned to the post Saturday in fine condition.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Oct. 21, 1908.

On Oct. 3 Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner a few of the young married ladies of the post. On Oct. 4 the younger set of the post camped in the woods and enjoyed a picnic lunch around a bonfire. Mrs. Stokes gave a luncheon on Oct. 6, at which covers for six were spread.

Mrs. Noble, of Indianapolis, wife of Brig. Gen. C. H. Noble, former commander of the 10th Infantry, gave a bridge party on Oct. 7 in honor of the ladies of the post and a few friends in town. Mrs. Coleman captured the first prize, and Mrs. Caldwell came off with second honors. On Oct. 10 Mrs. Weeks entertained at dinner a few of the post ladies. Those present were Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Cowry, Mrs. Garrett and Mrs. Craney. On Oct. 14 Mrs. Greene of the post and Miss Ethel Barrymore were the guests at dinner of Mrs. McCulloch, wife of Dr. McCulloch, of Indianapolis. On the same evening Mrs. Van Vliet, Miss Van Vliet, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Weeks and Miss Craney attended a performance at English's Theater, Indianapolis, in which Ethel Barrymore was the leading lady.

Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Reid collaborated and had a picnic supper, on Oct. 10, around a bonfire for their children. On Oct. 15 a card party was held at Mr. Hanna's. The first "bridge" prize fell to Mrs. Kennon. The person holding the highest score at each table was presented with a pack of cards. A beautiful fern was awarded to Miss Cecil for having held the fewest hearts at the "heart" table, where eight of the younger people played.

Dr. and Mrs. Milliken left here Oct. 5, after the completion of the post dental work for which Dr. Milliken was detailed some weeks ago. Lieut. A. D. Cummings and bride, Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. McFeeley, Mrs. Schoeffel and her sister, Miss Morian, and Major Buck have arrived in the garrison. Miss Morian was called away by the sudden illness of her mother, on Oct. 16.

Chaperoned by one of the post brides, Mrs. Garrett, some of the young people of the garrison went to see Rose Stahl in "The Glass Girl" last week at English's theater, Indianapolis. On Oct. 17 a luncheon was tendered by Mrs. Stokes to Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Noble, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Cecil, Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Van Vliet, Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Coleman, ar. Among the very recent arrivals at the post is Mrs. Cron, wife of Lieut. A. C. Cron, 10th Inf., with her two infants.

After a hike of 200 miles eleven companies of the 10th Infantry under command of Col. H. A. Greene, arrived back at the post shortly after sunrise, Oct. 18. Co. G, 10th Inf., did not make the march, being ordered by the War Department, being left at the post to do duty during the absence of the rest of the organization. Since the return of the eleven companies several officers have gone on leave.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 24, 1908.

The game between the fort eleven and the University of Utah team resulted in a disastrous defeat for the soldiers, by a score of 11 to 0. This was no more than was expected. The line-up of the fort included several men who had never played ball till they were pressed into the team because of their size and strength and drilled into shape. The only real players—that is old-time players—were the two officers, Lieutenants Huddleson and Garey, and they played right tackle and quarterback.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey entertained a box party at the Orpheum on Thursday evening in honor of Captain Conrad and his fiancée, Miss Katherine Geddes, and of Captain Cavanaugh and his fiancée, Miss Addie Zane. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline. Major and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith gave an elaborate dinner for ten at their home last Thursday evening, when their guests were Major and Mrs. Purviance, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Upham and Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Hoffman. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Walthall entertained at a dinner also on Thursday evening, when their guests were Major and Mrs. Foster, of Whipple Barracks, Lieutenants Green and Reese.

The ladies of the garrison have changed the time-honored custom of having Thursday afternoons at home, and hereafter will be at home on the first Thursday in each month only. There is so much going on in a social way that the giving up of every Thursday is frequently a hardship.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Upham had as their guests for a day Miss Burkhalter and her parents, who were in their private car going from the East to their home in San Francisco. Miss Burkhalter was warmly welcomed as she was a great favorite while she was a guest at the post during the past summer. Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Foster, 5th Inf., spent the past few days in Salt Lake and have been entertained by the post people. They left Oct. 24 for Los Angeles and go thence to Whipple Barracks. Lieut. Eugene Sanitschi went to Logan, Utah, on Oct. 23 to act as head linesman for the game between his old college the Utah Agricultural College, and the Golden School of Mines of Colorado, which was played Oct. 24. Mrs. C. R. Elliott has returned after a long absence in the East, and now Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott are at home at No. 19.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1908.

Mrs. William H. C. Bowen gave a tea to the ladies of the garrison on the 23d for her guests, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Roberts, of Fort Hancock; Mrs. H. K. Fox, of Philadelphia; Miss Welsh, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Stevens, of New Rochelle. Mrs. Bowen was assisted by Mrs. A. T. Smith and Mrs. James W. Clinton.

At the baptism of the grandchild of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Suzanne Brechemin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Gillespie, which took place at the chapel on Sunday afternoon, an interesting feature was the presence of four generations of the mother's family. A christening party was given afterward at Colonel Brechemin's quarters, where a number of guests from New York and friends from the garrison were present.

Battalion colors, Corps of Cadets, U.S. Military Academy, have been added this week to the various flags in the Post Chapel. These colors are of the old type, an eagle with sunburst and clouds on dark blue field, and form a highly appreciated and valuable acquisition to the collection.

Among visitors at the post are Miss Sankey, of Toronto, Canada; at Mrs. Irving M. Madison's, and Lieut. Thomas M. de Fries, of Boston, at Col. W. H. C. Bowen's.

The first dance of the season of the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men was held on Thursday evening of last week and was very successful, with an attendance of over 100.

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On page 236 we note a decision of the War Department to make no further purchases of Australian horses until after a determination of the suitability of those already secured. Reports are coming from the Philippines in regard to the horses that have been bought for the Army during the past year in Australia and shipped to the Philippines. There were in all 575 horses bought in Australia, and they were distributed, some in Jolo, many sent to Camp Stotsenburg, and a number taken to Fort William McKinley. Those officers who undertook the training of these mounts are enthusiastic in praise of them. Among those who are using them now there is a variety of opinions. Some say the animals are too young, that they are green, are too light, that they do not possess the cavalry conformation, having too high withers and are unfitted for long distance work on light forage, and in short are not to be compared with the available western horse. On the other hand many officers think the Australian horses show fine breeding and are more teachable, intelligent

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and courageous. They have a good deal of thoroughbred blood, and are naturally quite different from the coldblooded western horse to which our Cavalry are accustomed. The Australian horses have the advantage of costing less to the government than the American. They can be laid in Manila at an average price of \$135, while the American horses cost from \$175 to \$200.

Complaints have been made to the War Department by U.S. District Attorney Sims of Chicago and other officials, Federal and State, including the Mayor, that old Springfield rifles are being sold at the very low price of three dollars to all sorts of persons, and that from investigation recently made a large number of the lowest kind of men are possessing themselves of the weapons. These are supposed to be the rifles recently sold to a St. Louis firm, who bought a large number of them, together with the ammunition suited to them. The price paid was about seventy-five cents apiece. The Secretary of War will answer the complaints, showing that the Department has no other means of getting rid of obsolete arms than by selling them, and that in the present case something near a million dollars was derived from the sale of all sorts of ordnance and ammunition. It is believed that the fear that the rifles are to be used for some unlawful purpose is entirely groundless. No trouble has ever occurred from such sale of old guns thus far in the history of the government, and it is not likely that Chicago will be able to get up anything very new in the line of revolutions. Probably President Roosevelt will find some of these guns in Africa by the time he reaches there, for these discarded arms have a habit of turning up in out of the way places. When Mr. Roosevelt gets a salute from some African chief he may recognize in it the tone of the Army Springfield.

The report of the special board of officers appointed to make tests of the new designs of Army marching shoes at Fort Sheridan has this week been sent by Quartermaster General Aleshire to the General Staff with some slight changes in the form and character of the models. The General Staff will give the new shoes careful consideration and report on them. If they are approved advertisements for bids for the manufacture of the quantity required for the coming year will be issued in December, and within a few months they will be ready for issue. There are three models: a black dress shoe, a heavy oil-stuffed marching shoe on the order of the English Waukenphast shoe and a heavy black shoe. Each soldier is allowed to draw five pairs of rasset and one pair of black shoes in each enlistment, or an average of two pairs of shoes a year. This would call for the making of about 150,000 shoes annually for the Army.

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WHY JAPAN DEFEATED RUSSIA.

General Kuropatkin's analysis in McClure's of the causes which led to the signal defeat of Russia in the war with Japan conveys a lesson of the gravest consequence to this country above all others, and such as we have long been endeavoring with the best of our ability to enforce. This is the lesson that the security of a nation against foreign aggression depends upon keeping alive the martial spirit, training the young men of the country to arms and giving to the armed forces of the State their proper place in public sympathy and esteem as the representatives of the Nation and the instrument for enforcing the national will. The lessons of patriotism and the subordination of personal and selfish interests to a zeal for the general good are taught in the Army and the Navy, and the schools subsidiary thereto and not in the marts of trade or the forums of discussion. In the crisis of a nation's fate the talkers take to woods and weaken the national will by their pusillanimous fears, while it is in the silent soldier that public confidence is alone reposed.

Japan, a short time before the war with Russia began, had no regular army and was regarded as a second-class Power. How was it then that she was able in so short a time to organize an army of a million and a half of men and to defeat Russia, which had a potential possibility of four million?

It is to moral causes that the Russian general traces this phenomenon. The war was unpopular in Russia and was conducted in a halting spirit by a divided people, while Japan brought to its prosecution the most energetic action of a people uniting their strength as one man for the triumph of a cause considered vital to their existence as an independent nation.

"One thing is certain," says General Kuropatkin: "if the whole Japanese army had not been inspired with an ardent patriotism; if it had not been sympathetically supported by the whole nation; and if all its officers and soldiers had not appreciated the immense importance of the struggle, even such resolution as that of the Japanese leaders would have failed to achieve such results. Japanese soldiers, deeply conscious of the bearing that their exploits might have on the future of the country, fought with a self-sacrificing devotion and a stubbornness that we had never seen in any war in which we had previously been engaged. Sometimes, in villages that we had taken by assault, a handful of Japanese soldiers would barricade themselves in native houses and die there rather than retreat or surrender. Japanese officers who fell into our hands—even wounded officers—generally committed suicide.

"The training of her citizens had long been patriotic and warlike; her educational system had inculcated an ardent love of country. The people regarded the army with profound respect and trust, and young men served in it with pride. In some cases Japanese mothers even killed themselves, when their sons, on account of weakness or ill health, were denied admission to the army. Hundreds of men volunteered to undertake the most desperate enterprises, in the face of certain death. Major von Luwitz, of the German army, in a brochure entitled 'The Japanese Attack in the War in Eastern Asia in 1904-05' says that while the Japanese did not neglect any means of making attacks effective, the secret of their success lay in their determination to get close to the enemy, regardless of consequences.

"Our lack of moral strength—as compared with the Japanese—affected all ranks of our army, from the highest to the lowest, and greatly reduced our fighting power. The lack of martial spirit, of moral exaltation, and of heroic impulse affected particularly our stubbornness in battle. In many cases we did not have dogged resolution enough to conquer such antagonists as the Japanese. Instead of holding, with unshakable tenacity, the positions assigned them, our troops often retreated, and, in such cases, our commanding officers of all ranks, without exception, lacked the power or the means to set things right."

The cause of this difference in moral quality is clearly shown. "Japan had long been preparing for war with Russia; all of her people desired it; and a feeling of lofty patriotism pervaded the whole country. In her army and her fleet, therefore, every man, from the commander-in-chief to the last soldier, not only knew what he was fighting for and what he might have to die for, but understood clearly that upon success in the struggle depended the fate of Japan, her political importance, and her future in the history of the world. Every soldier knew also that the whole nation stood behind him. With Russia, on the other hand, the war was unpopular from the very beginning. She neither desired it nor anticipated it, and, consequently, was not prepared for it. Patriotism was shaken by the dissemination of ideas of cosmopolitanism and disarmament, and in the midst of a

difficult campaign the attitude of the country toward the army was one of indifference, if not of actual hostility." "But Russia," says General Kuropatkin, "was not merely indifferent. Leaders of the revolutionary party strove, with extraordinary energy, to multiply our chances of failure, hoping thus to facilitate the attainment of their own dark objects. There appeared a whole literature of clandestine publications, intended to lessen the confidence of officers in their superiors, to shake the trust of soldiers in their officers, and to undermine the faith of the whole army in the government." Soldiers of the Russian reserve when called into active service were found provided with this literature. The press, throwing the weight of its influence against the army, playing more or less into the hands of the country's enemies, foreign and domestic, made the war hateful to the great mass of the population, depressed the spirits of soldiers going to the front, and undermined, in every way, the latter's faith in their officers and their rulers. Firm in spirit though Russians might be, the indifference of one class of the population, and the seditious incitement of another, could hardly fail to have upon many of them an influence that was not favorable to the successful prosecution of war.

Making all allowances for the mistakes of her military leaders, the fundamental reason for the ill success of Russia is to be found in lack of patriotism and in the absence of a feeling of duty toward and love for the fatherland. But for this she might have continued the conflict until her enemy was exhausted and still have had a reserve of strength. No vital point in the Russian armor of defense was ever touched.

Among the material causes of the result of the war was the thorough training of the Japanese for war, creating a body of soldiers who, inspired by the old Samurai spirit to a man, were invincible. In all the public schools prominence was given to military exercises, and the pupils took part in them with enthusiasm. Even in their walks they practiced running, flanking, and sudden, unexpected attacks of one party on another. The history of Japan was everywhere made a means of strengthening the pupils' patriotism and their belief in Japan's invincibility. Particular stress was laid upon the country's successful wars, the heroes of them were extolled, and the children were taught that none of Japan's military enterprises had ever failed. In the military schools the system of education was Spartan in its severity.

"The non-commissioned officers in the Japanese army," says General Kuropatkin, "were much superior to ours, on account of the better education and greater intellectual development of the Japanese common people. Many of them might have discharged the duties of commissioned officers with perfect success. The defects of our soldiers—both regulars and reservists—were the defects of the population as a whole. The peasants were imperfectly developed intellectually, and they made soldiers who had the same failing. The intellectual backwardness of our soldiers was a great disadvantage to us, because war now requires far more intelligence and initiative, on the part of the individual soldier, than ever before. Our men fought heroically in compact masses, or in fairly close formation, but if deprived of their officers they were more likely to fall back than to advance. In the mass we had immense strength; but few of our soldiers were capable of fighting intelligently as individuals."

Japan's command of the sea, because of the almost complete inactivity of the Russian fleet, was an important factor, as it enabled Japan to move men and supplies rapidly to the seat of war, while Russia was painfully transporting her armies for thousands of miles over a single track and ill-equipped road. It was "getting the mostest men there the fustest" that solved the problem of victory or defeat. As to the actual strength of Japan in the field and her losses, General Kuropatkin makes this interesting statement:

"Recently published official reports of General Kipke, chief medical inspector of the Japanese army, show that the loss of the Japanese in killed and wounded, in the course of the war, was as follows:

Killed	47,387
Wounded	173,425
Total	220,812

(This agrees with the estimate of Immanuel in his work, "The Russo-Japanese War," that the Japanese lost 218,000 men in battle.) "Their loss in killed, wounded, and sick was 554,885—a number considerably greater than the whole force which, according to the figures of our General Staff, they could put into the field. They sent 320,000 sick and wounded back from Manchuria to Japan.

"Other available information is to the effect that the bodies of 60,624 killed were buried in the cemetery of honor in Tokio, and that, in addition to these, 75,545 men died from wounds or disease. The Japanese thus admit the loss of 135,000 men by death.

"Their chief medical inspector says that their killed and wounded amounted to 14.58 per cent. of their entire force, from which it would appear that they put into the field against us troops of various categories to the number of 1,500,000—or more than three times the estimate of our General Staff."

Correct reports of conditions in Japan were brought by the Russian military attachés, but were pigeonholed because Generals Zhilinski and Sakharoff did not believe them. "We kept an account of every ship built," General Kuropatkin tells us, "and every division of troops organized; but we did not estimate highly enough these beginnings of Japan, and did not admit the possibility of measuring her fighting power by European standards."

GUARD MANUAL REFORM.

Every officer of experience will be impressed by the suggestions as to the guard manual made by Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th U.S. Cav., in his report on his observations of the 55th and 56th Regiments of the Iowa National Guard at their annual encampment in 1908, which appear in General Orders 23, A.G.O., Des Moines, Sept. 29, 1908. Captain White is not the only officer that has taken note of a certain want of completeness in the ceremony of guard mount, but we do not remember that anyone before him has seen the weak spot in the present system and been able to point it out. He believes that lack of familiarity with the guard manual is largely responsible for the prevailing shortcomings, and he advocates the incorporation of that manual in the Drill Regulations. On this point he makes this important suggestion which we imagine will be echoed by every officer of the Army that has had anything to do with the observation of National Guard regiments:

"I believe that a greater familiarity with the guard manual would be shown if the manual were incorporated into the drill regulations, and I recommend that this be done and the doing away with the two separate books."

The deficiencies that brought this suggestion to mind are thus referred to: "The ceremony of guard mounting was well carried through, but from that point on a lack of knowledge of the guard manual was striking. Officers and non-commissioned officers seemed at a loss what to do when the old and the new guards were at the tent. Sentinels had almost no knowledge of guard orders and there was a uniformity in want of precision and rapidity of action that is so necessary to efficient guard duty."

Another phase of guard duty also evokes the criticism of this observing officer of the Army. This has to do with verbatim knowledge of the general orders of a sentinel. His language on this subject is as follows: "It has been my experience that when we take an untrained soldier and put a rifle in his hand and require of him a verbatim knowledge of the general orders of the sentinel, we have started on a road of singular inefficiency. Such a procedure develops incompetents with most men. Should we take the same untrained man, put a club in his hand and tell him to guard certain property and cover a certain amount of ground, it is certain this would be well done. But at present our recruits are continually looking for some officer who will require of them a verbatim recital of general orders, many words of which they do not understand and they become so alarmed at the consequences of not knowing these useless formulas that they have little sense left in their befuddled brains."

Captain White then gives an instance, instructive as well as amusing, of what he calls "the senselessness of our present general order recitals." A 9th Cavalry trooper at Fort Leavenworth, when asked by the officer of the day, Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., for his orders, replied: "Well, I walks my post in a military manner, keeping my eyes on everything I sees and exercising the greatest villainy around here." When the officer suggested that the word was "vigilance," the trooper answered, "Well, Cap'n, I calls it villainy, I does."

Major Boughton recommends "the discontinuance of the verbatim reporting of general orders, making the officers of the guard responsible, as they are now, that sentinels know why they are on post and what they are to do in all cases. I believe specific instructions to each sentinel so much superior to our system of general orders that I have no hesitancy in recommending the abolishing of the verbatim report recitals, even though this has been our system for years." The Major admits that repetition possesses an educative value for the average enlisted man, but he thinks it probable his time could be more profitably employed in some other educative process.

Notwithstanding the work done by the examining board appointed to determine the relative standing of candidates for promotion in the Philippine Scouts it has been decided by the War Department not to act on the recommendations of the board and for this time at least the promotions have been made lineally. The reason for this is that the conclusions of the board, while showing thorough inquiry and most intelligent action, would have worked many very unjust consequences to men who have years of good service to their credit and to whom the notice of the examination in many cases came at a very late day. In fact, there were a number who had but three days' notice to appear before the board and naturally they were little prepared to stand up under the ordeal and fell in at standing below men who had far less service to their credit and were in the judgment of their superior officers not in fact as good soldiers. The promotion of first lieutenants of scouts to be captains and of second lieutenants to be first lieutenants will this year therefore be made lineally. The physical and moral qualifications of the officers to be promoted will be the only features of examination given consideration. This is the decision that has been arrived at by the War Department and has been cabled to Major General Weston. The result of this decision is to upset the work of the scout board which laboriously visited every post in the islands and made careful examination of the mental as well as the moral and physical qualifications of the officers now in the organization. The reports that have been made to the department regarding the mental qualifications of the scout officers will not be counted in the final summing up of the availability or eligibility of the officers for promotion. The recommendations of the local scout examining board were based, in a large measure,

on the professional qualifications of the officers examined. In only one or two instances were officers found physically deficient to perform their duties, and it is said that in but one instance was any man found deficient in moral qualifications. The board worked over two months on the problem presented to them. The decision had been reached by the General Staff that promotions in the scouts should be made after examination, as in the Army, and fair warning has now been given that hereafter in original appointments and in all promotions to the grade of captain and first lieutenant examinations will be held.

On Saturday, Oct. 24, the President appointed Col. Frederick Appleton Smith, of the 8th Infantry, to be brigadier general, to succeed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Philip Reade. The selection was to many a surprise, as other candidates had been regarded as having better chances. It is known that the President had decided that he would not make an appointment of a colonel soon to retire and this precluded the selection of one officer who had been spoken of as very likely to be chosen. General Smith was assigned to command the Department of California, in which he was stationed with his regiment, his headquarters being at Fort McDowell. His assignment relieves Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., who since the assignment of General Funston to command of the Service School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth had as the senior colonel in the department been in command. It had been generally believed that Colonel Knight, Corps of Engrs., or Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy, would be the fortunate man to receive the appointment, but the fact that Colonel Knight would retire in January, 1910, took his name out of the probabilities, and it was decided before the final selection that as there were seven cavalrymen out of the fourteen brigadiers, that arm of the Service was doing as well as could be expected. Colonel Smith stood tenth on the list of Infantry colonels, the officers ranking him in that grade being Colonels Sweet, Cornman, Duncan, Mansfield, Van Orsdale, Huston, Hoyt, Williams and Maus. The appointment of the new brigadier promotes Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, formerly of the 22d Infantry, and now detailed adjutant general of the Department of the Gulf, to be colonel of the 8th Infantry. Colonel Robinson will have had forty-one years' service and Lieut. Col. Charles W. Mason, of the 29th Infantry, stationed at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., will become colonel of the 8th Infantry. Majors Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf., stationed at Fort McDowell, and Daniel A. Frederick, 22d Inf., stationed at Fort Lisicum, Alaska, will become lieutenant colonels, and David J. Baker, 9th Inf., and Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., will become majors. Colonel Smith retires May 15, 1913; Colonels Mansfield and Williams before then; Hoyt, Oct. 5, 1913; Van Orsdale and Maus in 1914; Cornman and Huston in 1916; and Duncan in 1917.

The Chief of Staff, Major Gen. J. F. Bell, has under consideration an order making the reassignments to command of the various military departments rendered necessary in order to relieve officers who have had their full tour of service in the Philippines and to dovetail into the assignment of Major Gen. Leonard Wood to command of the Department of the East. Major General Weston, who has been in command in the Philippines since last February, went there in February, 1906, and will soon be entitled to be relieved. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the Department of Luzon, went to the Islands Sept. 4, 1906. Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, commanding the Department of the Visayas, went over March 5, 1907. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who commands the Department of Mindanao, went in July, 1905. Gen. F. A. Smith, who has just been promoted and assigned to command the Department of California, returned during the past year from the Islands and is likely to remain in his present command. Generals Weston, Bliss, Mills and Hodges are likely to be relieved and given commands in the United States. It is understood that the troops now in Cuba having had two years' tropical service will return to their former stations and that, together with the battalions that remained in the United States, will not yet be sent to the Philippines for two years. Beyond the announced plan to place Major General Grant in command of the Department of the Lakes and Brigadier General Carter in command of the Department of the Missouri, no hint has been given of the disposition to be made of the other general officers.

There is far more concern among medical officers of the Navy at the presence of the Battleship Fleet at Amoy than there was at any time when the ships were at Manila. There is cholera sure enough at Amoy, and it is always regarded as a place where strict caution is required to protect the health of the men. The Straits Settlement has already quarantined against Amoy while no such quarantine has been declared against Manila during the present occurrence of cholera. There were but few cases reported during the week.

The question as to what recommendation the President will make for an increase in naval vessels will be dependent in some measure on the temper of Congress, concerning which a better diagnosis can be made after the election of next Tuesday. The President is understood to be in favor of four more battleships as well as an increase in the number of colliers, but it is all speculation now precisely as to his recommendations.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

It was with genuine regret that the officers and men of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, under Rear Admiral Sperry, departed from Yokohama, Japan, and its hospitable people at eight a.m., Oct. 25. The visit certainly made a lasting impression both on the guests and the hosts, and is one of grateful memories to all concerned.

The fleet parted company on Oct. 27, the first squadron, under Rear Admiral Sperry, heading for Olongapo, and the second for Amoy. Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, commander of the third division, took charge of the second squadron, composed of the third and fourth divisions, and headed for the China shore. The vessels under him are the Louisiana, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky and Kearsarge.

Vice-Admiral Baron Ijuin, commanding the squadron detailed to welcome the American fleet, gave a dinner on board his flagship to the American officers on Oct. 23, which, like the many others given in honor of the Americans, was highly successful, and all the speeches were marked by expressions of friendship and good will.

The Japanese officers "banzaied" the American flag officers, seized Rear Admirals Sperry, Schroeder and Wainwright and hoisted each three times above their heads, "banzaied" each time. Captain Sharp and others did the same with Vice-Admiral Ijuin. Rear Admiral Sperry suggested the same for Admiral Togo, but he had departed.

The Louisiana's crew on Oct. 23 defeated a crew from the Adzuma ten lengths in a three-mile cutter race, winning the Thompson trophy.

Rear Admiral Sperry's departure from Tokio, on Oct. 23, at four p.m., signaled another great popular demonstration. His route from the Shiba palace to Shimabashi Station was lined with thousands of Japanese, and there was a continuous "banzai" ringing in the ears of the American admirals. Other thousands were massed about the Shimabashi Station, and a brilliant touch of color was given the crowd by more than a hundred of the great purple flags of the municipal and industrial guilds. Inside the station the Premier, the Minister of the Imperial Household, Cabinet Ministers, high officers of the navy and army, the Governor of Tokio, the Mayor of Tokio, members of Parliament and other high officials, as well as the most prominent citizens and many women were gathered to bid farewell. Thousands of school girls sang "Hail, Columbia." As the train pulled out the large station platforms were a mass of waving American and Japanese flags, with enthusiastic shouts of "banzai!"

A bluejacket from the U.S.S. Virginia, when a welcoming arch at Yokohama caught fire on Oct. 24, and the flames threatened to reach a Japanese flag floating above, climbed up and rescued the flag. The Mayor of Yokohama wrote a grateful letter to Rear Admiral Sperry commending the man's action.

There was an illuminated parade of sampans, manned by a thousand watermen, Saturday night, Oct. 23, furnishing a brilliant spectacle as the quaint craft wound their way through the illuminated vessels of the fleet. The brilliancy of the scene was enhanced by the wonderful display of fireworks.

The various industrial guilds contributed much to the entertainment of the Americans, and as a slight return for their copious hospitality Rear Admiral Sperry gave a luncheon, followed by a reception, on the Connecticut. Two thousand guests were present.

When the American fleet weighed anchor on Oct. 25 tens of thousands of persons gathered on the bund, on housetops and surrounding hills and banzaied as the flagship Connecticut moved out at the head of the column. Previous to the start there was an exchange of salutes between the warships and the shore batteries. Each American vessel passing out to sea was accompanied by a Japanese warship, and in the beautifully clear weather the departure presented a most inspiring pageant.

Ambassador O'Brien, at Tokio, on Oct. 24, presented to the Emperor of Japan a message from President Roosevelt, conveying the thanks of the American people for the treatment accorded the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet on its voyage to that country. In reply to the President's message the Emperor, through Ambassador Takahira, said: "I thank you most sincerely for your very kind message which the American Ambassador delivered to me upon the departure of the American fleet from our shore. I was highly gratified to learn that the reception accorded to the fleet was so satisfactory and agreeable to you and to the people of the United States. I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness in accepting the invitation of my government for the fleet to visit Japan, since by that visit I was afforded an opportunity to testify anew to you the assurance of my high regard and perfect esteem, and my subjects were enabled to give fresh proof of their sincere attachment for your countrymen, and I am very happy to believe that the memorable event will surely tend to cement the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood between our two countries. I remain, your good friend, MUTSUHITO."

Great preparations have been making at Amoy, China, for the visit of the American warships there. The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for reading and rest rooms in the reception grounds and will distribute free tickets for refreshments to the men. A branch post-office will be established in their building, and other conveniences have been planned. The plans for general decoration are completed, and the effects, especially in the grounds, will be unique. Shiploads of potted plants have been brought from Canton, these including a valuable collection of dwarf trees more than 300 years old. A fleet of river boats will bring the living bamboo, which will be renewed daily from the North River. Lofty arches decorated with red, white, yellow and blue electric lights have been erected on the road and at the entrance to the grounds. In the reception hall there are three arches, the central one of which is brilliant with yellow decorations, and the others with red, white and blue. The Namporto Temple, located near the grounds, which is 700 years old, will be thrown open to the country's guests. A corps of 120 specially trained interpreters will explain the history and legends of all the interesting objects.

A series of sports has been arranged, but at Admiral Emory's request there will be no cash prizes. As it was too late to prepare suitable trophies, the winners in the various events will receive orders and make personal selections of prizes at the bazaar.

The Imperial Commissioners will give a dinner to the American officers on Oct. 30, and on Oct. 31 Admiral Emory will give a luncheon to the Imperial Commissioners and Reception Committee, while in the afternoon there will be a general reception on the flagship.

On Nov. 2 the foreign residents will entertain the Americans, and Julian H. Arnold, the American Consul,

will give a dinner to the commanding officers, the commissioners and committee. On Nov. 3 the committee's dinner to the officers and foreign residents will be given, while the chief feature of Nov. 4 will be the boat races.

The supply ship Culgoa, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton commanding, arrived at Amoy Oct. 26 from Manila. The cruiser Yankton sailed from Tokio Oct. 26 to join the fleet, after picking up the stragglers among the men. Only two sailors were left behind when the Yankton departed.

Invitations to Chinese for the reception of the American fleet have been limited to four hundred, in order to guard against any disturbance. Many foreigners of bad character, it is reported, have assembled at Amoy, but nobody will be admitted to the reception grounds without a pass from his consular representative. Invitations to the Foo-Chow students and naval cadets have been withdrawn.

The second squadron arrived at Amoy at 9 a.m., Oct. 30, the trip from Yokohama being smooth and without incident. The usual salutes were exchanged and official calls made. Admiral Sa called on Rear Admiral Emory, presenting the card of Prince Lang. The Chinese official welcome was prepared, with an entertainment park erected on the beach, a half mile from the anchorage. A program of sports for rich prizes offered by the Chinese begins Oct. 31. Lieut. David A. Weaver, the fleet athletic officer who came on Rear Admiral Emory's staff, will direct the sports. A baseball trophy to cost \$1,250 has been provided. Liberty will be given 2,500 men daily, but upon surgeons' recommendations none is allowed to visit the native city.

Comdr. John A. Dougherty, naval attaché at Tokio, accompanied the fleet.

THE BIRMINGHAM'S BOILERS.

The recent accident to the boilers of the U.S.S. Birmingham gives point to our editorial suggestion in recent issues that the boiler question is one of live moment in the United States Navy and that none too soon can a competent board of naval and civilian experts, acting under authority of the Secretary of the Navy, take up the subject and decide which is the best type of boiler for our warships. As already shown in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, there is a variety of boilers in use in our Navy, and there seems no disposition to restrict the variety. Since the subject has not been thoroughly threshed out in the comprehensive discussion of experts, it is natural for differing types to creep in.

The Birmingham boilers are what are termed the Fore River Express type, which is a modified Normand. While complete information as to the exact location of the damaged tubes is lacking, from the type of boiler we may conclude they were the outside ones which lie nearly horizontally at the top and thereby permit the collection of air and steam next to their upper surface. One would judge from reports in the daily papers that the water was low in all the boilers, but, as Mr. Horace See suggests, it is hard to understand that such carelessness could have taken place while the cruiser was in the hands of the builders with a large number of observers on board.

In describing the Normand boilers, Robertson, that well known authority, says: "The ends of the outside rows of tubes are above the normal water level without being in any way bent downward so as to avoid the formation of air pockets." Normand thought it necessary to protect the portions of the tubes above the water level by a baffle plate.

The exact investigation which the Bureau of Steam Engineering will give this accident will doubtless furnish full particulars, but in advance of that knowledge we may make the unpleasant suggestion that it is not likely that future boiler accidents will be as harmless as the Birmingham's and recommend again that no time be wasted in bringing the question of boilers to the test of the collective judgment of the best engineering minds within reach of the Department.

NAVAL ORDNANCE NOTES.

There were shipped to the Inspector of Ordnance, Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., on Oct. 24, for the U.S.S. North Dakota, two 12-inch deck lugs, Mark VII. To the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., for the U.S.S. Delaware, on Oct. 24, one 21-inch by 5m., Mark I, submerged torpedo tube, starboard, and one ditto, port. The tug Chocwat arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the 23d instant from Norfolk, where she took a quantity of shell from the Fifth-Sterling Steel Co. and other stores from the Washington Navy Yard. She brought up one 12-inch rifle, to be relined. Gun. E. Beakes, U.S.N., recently relieved from sea duty, has been ordered to duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. There were shipped from the Washington Navy Yard Oct. 26 to the U.S.S. Worden six 6-pounder guns and mounts complete. There was shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to Norfolk for the U.S.S. Arkansas on Oct. 26 one 12-inch B.L. rifle, Mark IV, with slide; to Norfolk for the U.S.S. Wilkes one center pivot 5 m. by 45 cm., Mark I, Model 2, deck torpedo tube; to Norfolk for the U.S.S. Louisiana one 21-inch by 5 m., Mark I, submerged torpedo tube, starboard, and one ditto, port; to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Oct. 27, for the U.S.S. North Dakota, one 12-inch 45 caliber B.L. rifle. The tug Tecumseh left the Washington Navy Yard Oct. 27 for Norfolk for a 12-inch rifle, to be relined.

CHANGES OF STATION.

The following movements of troops have been ordered this week by the War Department:

Headquarters, band and the 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry to Hawaiian Islands. Troops E, F and G to the Yellowstone Park, Troop H remaining at Fort Duchesne. Troops F and G, 5th Cavalry, go to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with headquarters of the squadron and Troops E and H to Fort Apache, Arizona. Squadron headquarters and two troops of the 3d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, to be designated by the squadron commander, are transferred from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to garrison that post.

The following transfers and assignments were made incident to these movements of troops:

Captain Nissen, 5th Cav., from Troop H to Troop L; Captain Hall, same regiment, is transferred from Troop F to Troop H; Captain Connell, 5th Cavalry, unassigned, assigned to Troop G; Major Benson, of the 14th Cavalry, transferred to the 5th Cavalry and directed to report to the Secretary of the Interior for appointment as Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. Major Bishop, 5th Cav., is transferred to the 14th Cavalry.

All these movements, transfers, etc., were, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, based upon a

plan to increase the garrison of the Hawaiian Islands, which has been under consideration and discussion for some months. The troops assigned to duty in the Yellowstone Park will remain there during the tour of foreign service of the rest of the regiment and after its return, thus giving a more permanent character to the guard of this National Park. This has been recommended frequently by many officers.

The headquarters, field and staff, 2d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Snelling, Minn., for station.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In a report on the veterinary field hospital at Camp David S. Stanley, the permanent adoption of such hospitals for all long encampments was strongly urged. It was held that Par. 92, A.R., contains sufficient authority for the establishment of field hospitals and no further regulations are necessary.

Various reports concerning the Australian horses for troops in the Philippine Islands having been received and considered, it was decided to postpone the future purchase of horses in Australia until sufficient time shall have elapsed for a determination of the suitability of those already secured for that purpose.

Dress uniform of troops at Fort Bliss: The C.O., 19th Infantry, having asked if it is necessary to require enlisted men of his command to draw the above, on occasion having arisen for its use since he has been at the post named, it was held that in view of the provisions of Par. 1, G.O. 169, W.D., 1907, and G.O. 91, W.D., 1907, the question should be answered in the affirmative.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Despatches of Oct. 27 place the death toll in consequence of the recent typhoon and floods at 800, and the damage to property at \$1,000,000 gold.

The cholera situation in the Philippines is reported to be improving, particularly in the neighborhoods where military example or military authority is set before the people. The epidemic of cholera through which the islands have been passing, says the Cablesnews-American, was "brought about by the foolish if not criminal weakness of the government in giving excessive municipal autonomy. The officials of towns, themselves with no ideas of sanitation, have permitted to lapse the regulations instituted by the Army or by civil officials, and the result has been a chaos of uncleanness, contamination and disregard for the common precepts of health."

Though "the king can do no harm," a sultan may be hung, as the sentence of death imposed upon Matnug, the Sultan of Dinabarra, for cowardly murder committed on Jan. 23, 1906, in the military hospital at Parang, Mindanao, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. The crime was committed in a raid on the hospital in search of rifles. Of the party of three making the raid one was killed several months after the crime and one who turned state's evidence escaped with a sentence of less than two years.

Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th U.S. Inf., Manila, has announced that while there will be more and better prizes offered at this year's military athletic meets, none of them will be cash prizes. The funds necessary to pay the expenses of the meet, it is thought, will be realized from the sale of advertising space in an elaborate souvenir program now in course of preparation, instead of by individual subscriptions of money. Lieut. Wm. A. Carleton, 30th Inf., is the "ad man" of the enterprise.

Near Iligan, Island of Mindanao, on Oct. 23, Moro outlaws slew ten Filipinos and fired the plantation where the natives were at work.

The Manila Times finds crying evidences of failures in most every branch of the local government, and thinks the time is not far distant when its radical reform will become a matter of absolute necessity. The most conspicuous failure is the municipal police, who are nearly everywhere a sorry joke. Ignorant, untrained, and absolutely unfitted, they as a rule fail to in any sense meet the purpose for which they are created. Often the relatives or servants of presidents this time is almost fully diverted from their duties as police officers. Inefficient health officers and uneducated justices of the peace are included in the Times's list of things that need removal.

CONDITIONS IN AN ARMY TOWN.

In an article in Collier's Weekly Major C. McK. Saltzman, U.S.A., describes Army conditions in Fort Leavenworth, which "we might call Armytown." "Most of our people," he says, "are healthy young soldiers far from home and who, contrary to the general prevailing opinion, work hard every day. The majority of our people are abstainers, but we are of this people and have our quota of drinkers always with us. These drinkers of ours have been a source of great anxiety not only to the officials of our town, but even to the national government."

There being a social prejudice against the uniform, the only place of recreation the soldiers who, like all healthy, vigorous, young men, seek recreation and excitement, are under the ban of social prejudice against the uniform and thus are compelled to seek their pleasures when off duty in the barrooms of a nearby village, there being no liquor saloons in Leavenworth. "To keep our men at home," says Major Saltzman, "the government built a clubhouse with an amusement room, a reading room, a bowling alley, a gymnasium, a writing room, and other adjuncts of a men's club. It called this club the 'canteen.' From this clubhouse it barred whiskey and all other vile intoxicants, but in one room, for the use of those who insisted on drinking the vile liquors of the village grogshops, it authorized the sale of beer. Stringent rules were prescribed, regulating the conduct of this bar, and the rules were backed up by armed soldiers who could be called from the nearby guardhouse on an instant's notice. The rules had the effect of Federal law, and the authority behind them was the strong arm of the United States. In this Armytown saloon there was no drunkenness or disorder. Our saloon was regulated—regulated by the strongest power in this land. Even the most rigid prohibitionists of our town were pleased, and said that the experiment was a great relief from the horrible conditions which formerly prevailed. The fringe of grogshops and dives just outside the limits of the Armytown throughout the land, which had lured young men to their destruction for years, began to disappear. Their trade was lost, and the young men who had previously patronized them now spent their evenings in the canteen gymnasium and reading room. But the rum-sellers and divekeepers of the neighboring village were not willing to be thus deprived of their revenues without a fight. This quiet, orderly canteen worried them, and they agitated the ques-

tion as to whether it was right for the government to permit the sale of beer on a government reservation and thus tempt young men. "No," said the divekeepers, "these canteens have a bad influence and should be closed." So the groshop men and the divekeepers joined hands and fought the canteen for several years with little success until they were suddenly, to their great wonderment and stupefaction, joined by an unexpected ally. The W.C.T. U., a noble organization of Christian women which has always endeavored to labor for the betterment of mankind, took up the crusade against the Armytown canteen. These combined influences abolished the canteen in our town. So we are back where we started in Armytown. Each evening hundreds of our young men leave Armytown and saunter over to the resorts which have reappeared just outside our town limits. The records of the Armytown police court tell the rest of the tale."

RETIREMENT OF "OLD FAITHFUL"

A retirement not provided for by military law, but which we are ready to say will cause no criticism or investigation, is that of "O. F. Putnam," Battery F, 5th U.S. Field Artillery. The fact that this retirement has taken place in the Philippines will probably exempt it from an official inquiry. One has only to read the history of the case to judge whether an investigation into this violation of regulations is called for. Retirement was granted, not for length of service, but for value of services. Putnam, commonly known as "Peking," entered the Volunteer Service in 1898 and was assigned to the Yale Light Battery of Niantic, Conn. A few months later he was transferred to the Regulars and assigned to the Quartermaster's Department as a casual and sent to Fort Hamilton, New York. In 1899 he was assigned to Reilly's Light Battery F, 5th Artillery, and ordered to Manila. Putnam took a prominent part in the engagements at Imus and Bacoor and was in General Schwan's expedition through Cavite province in October and November, 1899. He was in China in 1900 and took part in the battles of Pei Tsung, Yang Tsung and other engagements with the allied forces. Putnam was brought back to the Philippines in 1901 and transferred to the 15th Battery at Pasay. During the past five years he has been on duty with the various batteries of artillery at the big post and a few weeks ago Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., informed the division commander that Putnam was old and fat and unable to perform his duty. He recommended retirement with honor. General Pershing indorsed this suggestion, as did General Weston and the Secretary of War approved it. It is perhaps necessary to say that Putnam is a horse. His initials are an abbreviation of the affectionate sobriquet bestowed by his soldier friends—"Old Faithful." He was nicknamed Peking because when the Allies took the Chinese city, says the Manila Times, the traces broke behind his mate and Putnam alone hauled the gun up the hill into position, enabling the piece to reach the height in time to take part in the storming of the city. Under the terms of his retirement, on account of his distinguished services, he will be retained in the Service as long as he lives, very light work only being required of him in some field battery in the Philippines. On occasions of ceremony he will be allowed to turn out in the rear of his battery, led by one of the men of the organization. Our Manila contemporary expresses the hope "that an unlimited list may be established authorizing the retirement of all the 'old faithfuls' in Uncle Sam's Service which have not the privilege of returning to their native soil and might otherwise end their stirring careers hitched to Filipino carts."

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN JAPANESE WAR.

Fred J. Conzelmann, in the Military Surgeon, says: "In Roths Jahresbericht, Dr. Koerting reviews a masterly article of Follenfant, a military observer during the war. Both armies accomplished extraordinary results in hygiene, the Russians excelling the Japanese, according to Follenfant's and Koerting's opinion. Their general health was better and the death of the wounded less. The Russian surgeons were better than the Japanese. Follenfant found, toward the end of 1904, among the Manchurian army, a dozen cases of typhus, about forty cases of anthrax, several hundred cases of typhoid fever, but no dysentery, cholera, plague or wound diseases. This was confirmed by Colonel Hoff of the American Army and Dr. Schaefer from Germany, companions of Follenfant. The maximum strength of the Russian army was 1,262,000. Of such an army one would estimate, in times of peace, to have 600,000 sick, with 30,000 deaths. The Russians, however, had only 287,000 sick, and 5,000 deaths, so that the health of their command was better than in times of peace. Of 113,800 wounded, 2.64 per cent. died. In some of the hospitals the percentage was still lower. The Russians lost in battle 34,000, or one in every 3.5 wounded. Twenty-one surgeons were killed, twenty-one wounded and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The sanitary corps had 193 killed, 297 wounded and 47 taken as prisoners. The artillery wounds were all infected; fifty per cent. of the gunshot were infected in summer and eighty per cent. in winter. Fifty-six thousand seven hundred and seventeen cases of epidemic disease occurred; of these there were 25,800 intestinal catarrh, 15,800 typhoid, 8,970 dysentery, and 4,500 malarial cases. Ten per cent. of the typhoid fever cases died. The disease ran a mild course and disappeared completely in the winter. This remarkable result was influenced by: 1. The favorable climate. 2. The excellent selection of the soldiers. 3. The long winter. 4. Geographical location. 5. The excellent nursing. 6. Proper clothing. 7. Rest after engagements. 8. Prohibition of the sale of liquor to soldiers. In the matter of nursing, Follenfant especially emphasizes that preserves were not known, the nourishment being as a rule fresh food. Large bakeries, meat markets and merchants of cities provided for that. The value of tea as a drink can not be overestimated and hot water and sugar were never wanting for its preparation. The Russians never ate raw fruit. The transportation kitchen supplied a meat soup of the best quality. The kitchen is an excellent addition for the maintenance of health with troops in the field. In summer, 1905, when Follenfant left the Russian army the health was better than in 1904. Of an army of 1,000,000 men, only 2.4 per cent. were in the hospitals. In no European war could the health conditions have been better than with the Russians in 1904-1905. The same impression that Follenfant has pictured, Koerting received, from other literature, and especially from the writings of German observers and Colonel Hoff of the American Army, who can not have come to the Russians with a preconceived notion."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Mate W. M. Mackay, U.S.N., submitted by Paymr. F. P. Sackett, U.S.N., Acting Comptroller Mitchell decides that as a mate not discharged from his enlistment continues an enlisted man, he is eligible for designation as navy mail clerk under the Act of May 27, 1908, and as this act provides practically for new and additional employment for those designated as mail clerks, "Mate Mackay is entitled to receive the pay provided for a Navy mail clerk in addition to his pay as mate, provided the provisions for the designation and qualification of a Navy mail clerk have been fully complied with."

The Comptroller is in doubt whether to authorize payment to the mother of Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A., killed in an aeroplane ascension, for two horses furnished by her son as mounts at the time of his death. The question is whether the certificate the deceased officer furnished with his August pay account as to his possession of these mounts is sufficient authority for a later payment. The Comptroller advises Major William B. Rochester, jr., that he should strive to obtain further evidence of the facts before paying the account, failing in which the question may be resubmitted.

Paymaster Trevor W. Leutze, U.S.N., appealed from the decision of the Auditor who refused to allow him credit for five years' constructive service as an appointee from civil life. Acting Comptroller Mitchell sustains this decision. Mr. Leutze resigned from the Naval Academy Sept. 10, 1894, after being there sixteen months. He then enlisted in the Navy and was rated chief yeoman. The Comptroller says: "It appears that the appellant applied Dec. 16, nearly four months before his discharge, for appointment as assistant paymaster. He obtained leave from March 4 for the purpose of preparing himself for a position in the Navy and was granted leave for such period as might be necessary for the purpose. On March 31 he was informed that he had been selected for the appointment he sought and was given permission for examination. The examination began April 4 and was completed April 11. The next day his discharge was mailed to him from Porto Rico and reached him April 29, and in the meantime he was appointed assistant paymaster April 15, and accepted April 18. All this sequence of facts shows that Mr. Leutze has no thought of separating himself from the naval Service nor is there shown any desire upon the part of the naval authorities to finally discharge him from the Service. There was a concurrence of the intention of the appellant and the authorities that he should remain in the Service. He was not a man coming into the Service from the occupations of civil life, but was in the Navy and intended to remain there if possible. The interval between the date of the discharge and his appointment was occupied in awaiting the preparation and delivery of his appointment rendered necessary by the ordinary routine of departmental business. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the appellant was not appointed an officer in the Navy from 'civil life' within the meaning of the law. It is a long established and well settled rule that an officer's or enlisted man's discharge does not take effect until he receives notice of discharge or is legally chargeable with notice thereof."

Paymr. W. T. Wallace, U.S.N., asked as to the proper pay of James W. Holihan, Chief Engineer, U.S.N., who while holding the rank on the retired list of lieutenant after fifteen years' service, was promoted to lieutenant commander under the Act of June 29, 1906, providing for the advancement one grade of those on the retired list who had served in the Civil War. The Attorney General, Jan. 13, 1908, advised that it is the rank and not the grade which is subject to advancement. Hence the Comptroller concludes that Mr. Holihan is entitled to three-fourths of the pay provided for a lieutenant commander on the active list, with fifteen years' service, viz., \$2,925 per annum.

READJUSTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The feeling of unrest among the officers of the Army is well illustrated by the pending conflict between the readjusters and the class that might be called, in the political phraseology of the day, the "stand-patters." One class feels that fate has been unkind and the laws unjust, and wants a new deal; the other has no fault to find with fate, nor with the laws governing promotion, but objects to giving up what the law has given to it; and the controversy waxing fiercer and fiercer and energies which might well be devoted to other purposes, more profitable to the Service and to the country, are frittered away in an effort to bring about a state of affairs that will create even more dissatisfaction than that which now exists.

Can we not all get together on the measure proposed for readjustment of rank? The Army has long suffered from a hybrid system of promotion. The Navy has had a consistent system and has adhered to it with marked advantage. Our system has been controlled partly by chance, partly by selection and partly by seniority. The advocates of each of the systems in use in the Army are dissatisfied. Those who have met bad fortune in the "chance" now want the promotion which the law gave to others; those who were not fortunate enough to be selected for promotion feel that their merits have been overlooked; those who advocate seniority only are dissatisfied because it has not been applied in all cases, as in the Navy, and point to the contentment that exists in that branch of the military service in contrast to the discontent and unrest that exist in the Army.

The proposed readjustment is a step in the right direction, but it is only a step. Let us take the other steps and extend the proposed measure so that our system of promotion may be the same as that which has proved so satisfactory in the Navy. Let the readjustment be extended to the staff corps of the Army and to all grades so that the inequalities in promotion may be corrected throughout and at the same time. If a partial readjustment only is made now, the agitation will be continued at a later date, and the feeling of unrest and uncertainty will remain. The same reasons that commend readjustment in the line in the grades below that of colonel, apply with equal or even greater force to the grades of colonel and to the staff corps and general officers, where selection as well as chance has tended to create inequalities. The extension of this measure will deprive no one of the rank which he has attained. In the list of major generals the officers attaining that grade hereafter would take rank in the grade according to length of service. The brigadier generals would take rank in their grade according to length of service, and the same would apply to the colonels. The irregularities in rank in the grades of general officers and in the staff corps are much more marked than in the line, and there is no reason why the

proposed readjustment should not extend to all. Indeed, the reasons for applying readjustment to the lower grades of the line only are awakened by lack of consistency in not applying it throughout the Army and wherever the irregularities are found to exist.

If in addition to such a readjustment we could have lineal promotion, as in the Navy, it is believed that this vexed subject might be laid to rest and the heart burnings which have resulted from irregularities in promotion, whether by chance or by selection, would cease.

READJUSTER.

ELIMINATION AND PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During the last few years there have been scores of articles relative to methods of elimination and a well regulated flow of promotion. In the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 3 it is stated that forty-one of the ninety-one recently appointed second lieutenants did not pass the prescribed mental examination, and that six did not come up to the standard physically. Now it would seem that the purpose of any method of elimination is to weed out the undesirables in order that the government may have only servants worthy of its pay. In fact, the ideal would be approached if the weeding out process at West Point could only extend throughout an officer's career and his promotions be not delayed by immovable dead wood above him. The class of 1909 at graduation will find above them forty-one officers who have failed mentally and six physically in requirements less than those of entrance to the Military Academy, and under our present system this relative rank will probably continue to the end of their careers. In justice to the examining board that pronounced them deficient should not the responsibility for their having been commissioned be fixed? Is it possible that the Army is not attractive enough to secure the required number of young men who can pass the mental and physical examinations? Should elimination be postponed until the last few years of an officer's career, and might not the same influence that prevented it at the outset of an Army career prevent it at all future times?

SUBALTERN.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Following an examination of conditions in Manila by a special medical board which has been dealing with the cholera situation, Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser squadron, on Oct. 26, for the first time in many weeks, granted the men of the warships shore liberty. The sailors and marines are forbidden to enter the "hacks" of the natives, instructed to avoid the Tondo district, where the epidemic has created the greatest ravages, and warned to take the precautions about food and drink usual under such circumstances. The dragnet of the board of health landed but one cholera suspect Oct. 26. There is general confidence that the sailors are in no danger of contracting the plague as long as they exercise the ordinary precautions. The cruiser Galveston carried off the honors in the recent target practice of the cruiser squadron.

The Barney has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The vessel's place in the Third Torpedo Flotilla will be taken by the Wilkes, which vessel has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

The Maine has been assigned to duty as flagship of the Third Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. When the commander of the squadron shifts his flag from the Dolphin to the Maine, the former vessel will be detached from the Third Squadron and assigned to special service.

Charles J. Magness, who married Miss Ada Gorman, daughter of the late United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, and who was arrested in Louisville on Oct. 21 on the charge of deserting from the U.S.S. Dolphin, reached Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, in the custody of two detectives, and was imprisoned on the receivingship Lancaster, pending trial by G.C.M.

A report of the survey of the torpedoboats Nicholson and O'Brien has been received at the Navy Department. It is recommended that the vessels be overhauled and new boilers installed. The work will probably be done at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Dubuque, now at the navy yard, New York, has been ordered to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The Special Service Squadron, Alabama and Maine, has been disbanded as such.

After target practice at Magdalena Bay, the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, with the Solace as parent ship, will cruise in Southern California waters for drills and exercises until spring.

After completion of target practice of the Pacific Fleet at Magdalena Bay, the tugs Navajo and Active will proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Daniel Joseph Hennessy, ship's cook, fourth class, on the Franklin, shot his wife, Mrs. M. L. Hennessy, of 421 Bart street, Portsmouth, Va., and then killed himself. Hennessy enlisted at Pensacola, but has relatives living at Troy, N.Y.

The Sandy Hook lightship, off Sandy Hook, N.J., marking the location known for more than fifty years by that title, will go out of existence officially on Dec. 1. On that day a new lightship will be anchored in the self-same spot, marked in big black letters and figures on her straw-colored side—87 Ambrose Channel 87—and from that time "Sandy Hook Lightship" will disappear from the logs of the ocean steamships. It was decided by the Lighthouse Department that the importance of the new deep waterway into New York Harbor demanded that the marking ship should bear its name.

The U.S. Army engineers engaged in dredging the Ambrose Channel in the lower bay at New York are now bending all their energy to completing a clear stretch one thousand feet wide of the required depth of forty feet. The channel when finished will be two thousand feet wide, and when the first half is completed, so that the dredges can be drawn to one side for work on the other half, it is the intention of Col. S. W. Roessler, U.S.A., who is in charge of the project, to throw open the channel, at least to all the larger vessels entering the harbor. At present, while active dredging is going on in the direct path of incoming vessels, only those drawing twenty-nine feet or over and six hundred or more feet in length are admitted, which limits the use of the channel to the Lusitania, the Mauretania and one or two of the German steamers.

Chief Yeoman C. A. Williams, U.S.N., who had held a trusted position in the Navy Recruiting Office at 87 South street, New York city, for two years past, suddenly disappeared last week. Several hundred dollars

worth of government pay checks are also reported missing. One of these checks, it is charged, Williams, who resided at 94 Henry street, induced D. A. Sieling, of the Liberty Café and Hotel, at the corner of Fulton and Clark streets, New York, to cash for him.

A despatch to the Navy Department from the commandant of the naval station at Cavite states that Fred E. Reinemann died there of tuberculosis Oct. 28. His next of kin is E. J. Reinemann, father, 57 Elburn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The mail address of the U.S.S. Yankee is New Bedford, Mass.

The commanding officer of the New York nautical schoolship Newport has asked that mail for the vessel be sent to Station F, New York city.

The Castine (parent ship), the First Submarine Flotilla (Nina and Plunger) and the Second Submarine Flotilla (Octopus, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper) have been ordered to Charleston, S.C., and to make that place their base for the present.

The following is the itinerary for the Charleston: Arrive at Honolulu Nov. 4, leave about Nov. 9; arrive at Guam about Nov. 20, leave about Nov. 23; arrive at Manila Nov. 29.

Asst. Naval Constr. James L. Ackerson, U.S.N., has been ordered to the scene of the wrecking operations of John Arbuckle, of Brooklyn, who has the contract for floating the stranded cruiser Yankee in Buzzards Bay. Mr. Ackerson has been directed to make observations and formulate a report to the Navy Department.

Mr. Simon Lake, the builder of submarines, was a passenger on the Kronprinz, which arrived at New York city Oct. 28. He had contracts for six submarine torpedoboats, two of which are now being built for Austria and four for Russia. He will be at Washington when the bids for eight submarine torpedoboats for the United States Navy are opened on Nov. 2.

It has been decided by the President to increase the pay of most, if not all, of the civilian employees at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and probably at the other yards and stations. If it is possible to do so, the pay of the mechanics will also be increased. The bureau officials who have to do with regulation of salary at navy yards are engaged in ascertaining what funds are available under the various bureau appropriations for the pay increase. The instructions are to increase the pay of those in responsible positions by about \$200, and in no case to exceed that sum in the increase. So far as it has been possible to determine, the increase will average about ten per cent.

Trials of the new Davis torpedo gun, recently described in these columns, have been held this week, on behalf of the Navy Department, in Narragansett Bay, R.I. Protective nets used in the tests were effectively penetrated by the new weapon, it is reported.

The five new destroyers of 750 tons recently ordered for the French navy, to be provided with turbines and fitted for the use of oil fuel, are contracted to be delivered within twenty-six to thirty-one months. Two of these boats are to have turbines on the Ratan system, with 600 revolutions per minute, giving a speed of thirty-one knots.

Trial was begun Oct. 23 before Justice Dayton of the Supreme Court of New York of an action brought by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company to recover \$120,000 from Lewis Nixon, who built several submarines for the company at his shipyard at Elizabethport in 1901. The Holland, the Shark, the Plunger, the Adder, the Porpoise and the Moccasin were among the submarines Nixon built. The Holland company alleges that Nixon did not deliver the boats in the time specified in the contract and thereby he became indebted to the company in the sum of \$120,321. This amount forms part of \$310,400 which the Holland company paid Nixon altogether. Mr. Nixon, in his defense, denies that he was overpaid or that he was the cause of the delays in delivering the boats. He attributes the delays to the constant experiments of the Holland company, which necessitated frequent changes in plans and materials. He says also that the government granted several extensions of time to the Holland company on account of these experiments and that he was entitled to corresponding extensions. The trial continues Monday.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry has ordered the trial by court-martial of Charles J. Magness, deserter from the Navy, who recently married Miss Ada Gorman, daughter of the late Senator from Maryland. Hearing that his wife is in danger of arrest and prosecution for having harbored him after his desertion from the Navy, Magness has written a statement to the Navy authorities asking that he alone be made to suffer for his desertion. Magness was visited on shipboard by his wife Oct. 28.

The hospitalship Relief has been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to the Pacific Fleet. She has been ordered to proceed from Manila to Callao, where she is to arrive by Jan. 27, stopping en route at Guam, Honolulu, Acapulco and Panama.

Capt. Wm. P. Potter, who is promoted to rear admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Couden, receives his advancement while en route with the Battleship Fleet from Yokohama to Manila, at which port the first squadron under Admiral Sperry is due to arrive Oct. 31. Admiral Emory, commanding the second squadron, will retire Dec. 15, when Admiral Potter will succeed to command for the homeward voyage.

Midshipman Snowden Davis Maddux, third class, at the Naval Academy, has resigned rather than be turned back for deficiency. He comes from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee.

The Scorpion is at Hamilton, Bermuda, on a cruise and will go to the Mediterranean to act as a tender to the Battleship Fleet and later may go to the Philippines.

The commanding officer of the Yankee reports that the force of wreckers is working day and night installing the wrecking plant, and that the work is progressing in a most systematic and thorough manner. The greater part of the wrecking plant is now on board, and it is expected that the preliminary work will soon be completed, after which the main work will progress systematically, rapidly and with probably no interruptions by weather.

American ship owners have again filed a protest against giving the contract to foreign ships for carrying coal to Guantanamo.

Rear Admiral Wm. Swift, commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard, was a speaker at the "Navy night" dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club on Oct. 21. Congressman Weeks spoke of the increase of American born citizens in the Navy enlisted personnel in the last twenty years. Admiral Swift dwelt on the importance of the land side of the Navy, with its dockyards and arsenals, and spoke of the element of individual initiative as a factor in American naval pre-eminence. "The officers of the Navy," he said, "have been laboring under a great disad-

vantage, arising out of the slowness of promotion and the fact that the officer who reaches the rank that entitles him to the command of a squadron has come so near the retiring age that he does not acquire competency for the performance of the duties." The speaker emphasized the great advance which has taken place in the efficiency of the American Navy, and mentioned that its war vessels can now go 6,000 or 7,000 miles without coaling.

The Baltimore American Star thinks that one thing the visit of the Battleship Fleet to Japan has done is to open the way for the negotiation of a treaty between Japan and the United States that shall satisfactorily meet the present situation.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table which appears on page 245 of this issue:

Eagle, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 27.
Chester, arrived at Provincetown, Mass., Oct. 27.
Supply, arrived at Kobe, Japan, Oct. 27.
Panther, sailed from Hongkong for Olongapo, P.I., Oct. 27.
Ajax, arrived at Manila Oct. 27.
Annapolis, arrived at Auckland Oct. 27.
Buffalo, sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco Oct. 27.
Castine, arrived Philadelphia Yard Oct. 29.
Des Moines, arrived Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Oct. 29.
Active, sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay, Cal., Oct. 29.
Navajo, sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay, Cal., Oct. 28.
Dubuque, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Oct. 28.
Lawrence, Davis, Farragut, Fox, Goldsborough and Rowan, sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay, Cal., Oct. 28.
Ranger, sailed from Villefranche for Gibraltar Oct. 29.
The third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic Fleet arrived at Annapolis Oct. 29.
Saturn arrived at San Juan Oct. 29.
Tacoma sailed from San Diego for Guantanamo Oct. 29.
Relief has been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to Pacific Fleet.

NAVY DEATHS.

Richard Peter Flynn, corporal, U.S.M.C., died Oct. 12, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Daniel W. King, Serg., U.S.M.C., died Oct. 15, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
Charles Rand, Bttn. mate, 1st class, U.S.N., died Sept. 30, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Buffalo.
Henry John Russell, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., died Oct. 9, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
Henry Snider, apprentice seaman, died Oct. 14, 1908, while attached to the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Henry Joseph Sullivan, chief water tender, died Oct. 10, 1908, at Newport City Hospital, R.I., while en route from the U.S.S. Wabash.
Charles Johnson Braden, electrician, 3d class, died Oct. 16, 1908, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col.
James Jackson Coughlin, seaman, died Sept. 16, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Illinois.
Arthur James Decker, ordinary seaman, died Sept. 3, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. New Jersey.
Michael Michaelson, musician, 1st class, died Sept. 4, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Vermont.
George Stanley Parker, seaman, died Aug. 31, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Relief.
Ah Why, mess attendant, 1st class, died Sept. 27, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Villalobos.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell orders to Buffalo revoked; continue duty Milwaukee.
Lieut. O. E. Cooper detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. T. D. Parker orders to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., revoked; continue duty Buffalo.
Ensigns S. B. Smith and J. S. Dowell detached duty Alabama; to home and leave one month.
Passed Asst. Paymr. P. J. Willett detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Solace as pay officer of that vessel and additional duty charge accounts Second Torpedo Flotilla.
Paymr. Chk. C. L. Bahrendt appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Solace, revoked.
Note.—Pay Dir. A. Burtis, U.S.N., retired, died at Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1908.
No permanent orders issued to officers under date of Oct. 23, 1908.
OCT. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Whitted commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Feb. 25, 1908.
Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1908.
Lieut. F. R. McCrary detached duty Maine; to home and leave one month.
Midshipman A. M. R. Allen detached duty Montana; to Maine.
Midshipman J. W. Barnett, jr., detached duty North Carolina; to Maine.
Midshipman R. M. Jaeger detached duty Montana; to Maine.
Midshipman L. S. Stewart detached duty North Carolina; to Maine.
Midshipman W. R. Munroe detached duty Idaho; to Maine.
War. Mach. A. Gay detached duty Newark, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc.; to Washington, D.C., for examination for retirement, thence report Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.
R. H. Washington appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Solace.
Major S. D. Butler, U.S.M.C., commissioned a major in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

OCT. 27.—Ensign G. C. Pegram detached duty command Barney; to command Wilkes.
Midshipman V. V. Woodward detached duty Barney; to Wilkes.
Asst. Surg. C. B. Munger detached duty Maine; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.
Paymr. E. F. Hall detached duty Philadelphia and continue duties navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 16, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Johnston detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc., Nov. 7, 1908; to Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 16, 1908.
Gun. E. Beakes to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Paymr. Chk. J. E. Cunningham appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Philadelphia, revoked.
Paymr. Chk. J. E. Francis resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Buffalo, accepted to take effect Oct. 26, 1908. Appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Mississippi.
R. L. Gessitt appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

OCT. 28.—Ensign E. C. Cook detached duty Hist; to Maine.
Ensign E. G. Hargis to duty Hist.
Ensign B. H. Steele detached duty St. Louis; to Colorado.
Surg. A. M. D. McCormick detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to Maine, duty as fleet surgeon, Third Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.
Surg. M. S. Elliott detached duty Maine; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. J. Brooks detached duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty assistant paymaster of the yard.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire to duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.
Corp. B. W. Wilson to duty works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

OCT. 29.—W. B. Caperton commissioned captain from July 1.
Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilson from the Colorado to navy yard, Mare Island, as assistant to equipment officer.
Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser to the Colorado as navigator.
Lieut. R. M. Griswold from the Colorado to the St. Louis.
Midshipman H. M. Lammers from the Montana to the Maine.
Midshipman A. M. E. Allen, orders to the Maine revoked; continue duty on the Montana.
P.A. Surg. F. W. S. Dean from the Alabama to the Maine.
Cable from Rear Admiral Harber, Commander Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, Oct. 29:
Lieut. R. Earle when discharged treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, to the Galveston.
Ensign C. A. Bonvillian from naval station, Olongapo, to the Callao.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 21.—Major D. D. Porter, A.A.&I., appointed member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., vice Major A. S. McLeMORE, A.A.&I., relieved.

OCT. 22.—Capt. F. Halford, A.Q.M., to New London, Conn., temporary duty inspection construction work in progress for Marine Corps there.

OCT. 23.—Capt. S. D. Butler qualified for promotion.

OCT. 24.—Capt. W. H. Parker and C. B. Hatch appointed members of the G.C.M., navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Capt. G. Bishop, jr., appointed judge advocate of the G.C.M., navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

OCT. 26.—Capt. F. H. Delano detached First Prov. Regt., U.S.M., A.C.P., from date of expiration of his sick leave (Oct. 24, 1908), to Annapolis, Md., report to superintendent Naval Academy for duty.

First Lieut. W. L. Rodley, orders to Portsmouth, N.H., revoked. Upon closing Recruiting District of Minnesota, to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT. 27.—Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty inspection of extension to quartermaster's storehouse under construction there.

OCT. 28.—Capt. T. C. Turner detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 12, 1908, report to C.O., U.S.S. Yorktown, for passage. Resume duties on board U.S.S. California when Yorktown falls in with that ship.

Second Lieut. Robert Tittoni, U.S.M.C., upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Havana, Province of Havana, and report to the Provisional Governor of Cuba for temporary duty. (Oct. 17, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds and 2d Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to the Provisional Governor of Cuba on Oct. 19, 1908, for temporary duty. (Oct. 17, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

OCT. 22.—First Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lawton detached from the Arcata and ordered to the Algonquin.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David detached from the Manning, ordered to the Acushnet, and granted thirty days' leave en route with permission to apply for an extension.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf granted thirty days' leave.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes granted thirty days' leave.

OCT. 23.—Capt. D. P. Foley ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., on official business.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan leave extended up to and including Nov. 15, 1908.

OCT. 24.—Second Lieut. S. M. Rock ordered to the Apache for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler on leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. C. E. Johnston, 1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr constituted a board to inspect and test two Hall Improved Life Line Guns.

OCT. 26.—Capt. of Engrs. C. F. Coffin detached from duty as inspector of labor and material at the works of the Pusey and Jones Company, Wilmington, Del., and granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for an extension.

OCT. 27.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover granted ten days' sick leave.

Capt. J. C. Moore ordered to report to chairman of medical board at marine hospital, Baltimore, Md., for medical survey.

Constr. W. C. Besselièvre, jr., detailed as instructor at the school of instruction in addition to present duties.

OCT. 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchen ordered to proceed to Kent, Ohio, on inspection duty.

First Lieut. of Engrs. R. L. Boyd and 1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., constituted a board to examine candidates for master's mate on the Acushnet.

Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days.

The U.S. revenue cutter Yamacraw was launched at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24 and Miss Inez Tiedeman, of Georgia, christened the vessel. In the christening party with Miss Tiedeman was her father, G. W. Tiedeman, the Mayor of Savannah, and Mrs. Tiedeman. There were also a dozen girl friends of the sponsor, school mates from Bryn Mawr College. Among the guests were a number of officers of the Revenue Service. The Yamacraw, which is a sister ship of the Tahoma, which was launched on Oct. 10, is 200 feet long, 31 feet wide and 18 feet deep, of 1,100 tons burden and will have a speed of 13 knots. She will be assigned to duty on the southern coast and is one of several vessels of similar construction that are being built for both the Pacific and Atlantic coast.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Arundel Cove, Md.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.
ARCTIC—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Alaska cruise.
CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.
CHAS.—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. C. P. Howell. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Birch Cove, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.
GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
HUBBARD—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.
McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. S. B. Wigram. New York.
MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.
PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Juneau, Alaska.
RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. On Alaska cruise.
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Norfolk, Va.
SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.
SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Arundel Cove, Md.
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINNEMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. F. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 27, 1908.

The hop Saturday evening was larger than any previous one this season. The guests were received by Mrs. Tausig, Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, Mrs. John G. Quinby, Mrs. Crose and Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Ledbetter, wife of Surgeon Ledbetter, entertained delightfully at cards at her apartment on Freemason street, Norfolk. There were two tables of bridge and the prizes, very handsome pieces of Tiffany cut-glass, were won by Mrs. Isaac Kite, and Mrs. John Oast, jr. After the game dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Ledbetter's guests were Mrs. Kite, Mrs. William Kest, Mrs. Crose, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Heiner, Mrs. John Oast, jr., and Miss Mary Wilcox.

Friday Mrs. Isaac W. Kite entertained at luncheon at her home in the yard. The table was beautifully decorated with pink chrysanthemums and maiden-hair fern. After lunch a delightful game of bridge was played and the prize was won by Mrs. McRae. The other guests were Mrs. Colin C. McRae, Mrs. William Kest and Mrs. George Pollard. Mrs. Robert Heiner entertained at luncheon at the home of her mother, Mrs. Kinkaid, in the yard, Friday. Her guests were Miss Belle Heath, Miss Bessie Merritt, of Norfolk, and Miss Minniegerode, of Louisville, Ky. The afternoon was pleasantly spent at bridge. Saturday evening, before the hop, Midshipman Conger, Bastedo, Stark, Keleher, Allen and Pierce entertained at a very attractive dinner on the Montana. The guests were Mrs. John G. Quinby, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Bessie Payne and Miss Fannie Etheridge. The decorations were red dahlias and maiden-hair fern.

Miss Hallie Gatewood, daughter of Surg. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., stationed in Washington, who was bridesmaid at the Lane-Young wedding in Newport News last week, is now the guest of her grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Gatewood, at their home in Boush street, Norfolk. Miss Elizabeth Galt, daughter of Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N., is one of Norfolk's debutantes this season. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Cunningham have returned to the yard. Mrs. Bitler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler, and child, who have been the guests of friends in Baltimore, have returned to their home in the yard. Dr. Guy Steele, of Baltimore, is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rock, U.S.R.C.S., entertained several friends informally at supper at the Lynnhaven Rathskeller Friday evening. Mrs. Cone, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, and little Elizabeth Cone, who went to California several months ago to be with Commander Cone during the Fleet's stay on the Pacific coast, and have since been visiting different points in California, have returned to Norfolk, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killam at their home in Duke street. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Baker left last week for Baltimore, Md., whence Lieutenant Baker has gone to join his ship on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Baker has now returned to her home in Norfolk. Judge and Mrs. M. B. Chadwick, of Owatonna, Minn., are the guests of their son, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick, at their home in Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. Upshur are delightfully situated in the St. Regis apartment, Freemason street, Norfolk, for the winter. Capt. Frank E. Harris, U.S.A., stationed at Fort De Soto, Fla., spent several days at the Lynnhaven hotel, Norfolk, last week.

Midshipman James McC. Irish, of the U.S.S. Montana, is confined to the naval hospital, Philadelphia, with typhoid fever. Midshipmen Brereton and Knauss, U.S.S. North Carolina, spent Saturday in Annapolis attending the Harvard-Annapolis football game and the hop. Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans was the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Du Bose at their home in the yard last week. Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, who has been the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, left last week to join her husband, Lieutenant Curtin, who arrived in New York recently on the U.S.S. Alabama from a cruise around the world. Miss Elizabeth Galt, daughter of Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N., has issued invitations for a reception at her home in Freemason street Friday evening, Oct. 30, to meet Miss Mary Carrington Galt and Miss Hannah Ashe, of Raleigh, N.C. Miss Mary Carrington Galt, daughter of Pay Dir. and Mrs. William W. Galt will make her debut at a reception to be given by her parents at their home in Warren Crescent, Ghent, on Nov. 11.

Mr. William Martin entertained at dinner at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Wednesday evening; his guests were Miss Annabel Jenkins, Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., and their guest, Dr. Guy Steele, of Baltimore, in honor of whom the dinner was given. There was a box-party given at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, Tuesday evening to witness the "Red Mill," followed by a delightful supper at the Lynnhaven Rathskeller. Those present were Paymaster Dickinson, Midshipmen Young, Denney, La Bounty, Stewart and Blakeslee. Miss Anita Kite, daughter of Surg. and Mrs. Kite, was the hostess of an attractive week-end house party, from Friday until Monday, at her home in the yard. Halloween games and pastimes were indulged in. Her guests were Misses Anne Byrd, Sallie Waller, Anne and Virginia Groner, Alice Webster, Cornelia Curtis and Lydia Taylor, all of Norfolk, and Miss Jeannette Crose.

Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid, has returned to her home in the yard, after a delightful visit to friends in Washington. Mrs. Isaac W. Kite entertained informally at her home in the yard Monday afternoon. Her guests were Mrs. Robert Heiner, Miss Minniegerode, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Belle Heath, of Norfolk. Mrs. Waterhouse, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.S. Franklin.

There are to be a series of four hops in addition to the regular weekly ones at the yard during the winter, the first to be given in November in the large ball-room.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 23, 1908.

Great is the regret at Mare Island over the orders for the ships of the Pacific Fleet to proceed to southern waters after completion of target practice at Magdalena Bay. Even before the ships left here in August plans were on foot for gay times when they returned in December and these plans have now gone aglimmering. Many who were planning to go South to greet the ships at San Diego, and then wait their return there from Magdalena Bay have given up the trip owing to the short time the cruisers will remain at the southern city. From a business standpoint the changed orders are felt keenly. With only the overhauling of the uncommissioned ships here to be done the force of mechanics will be materially decreased—a fact greatly regretted as with the scattering of the men it will be difficult to again assemble such an efficient number when work is once more rushed. Repairs on the Raleigh, at a cost of \$125,000, are about to be taken up, while the overhauling of the Cincinnati will provide about \$100,000 worth of work. The Vicksburg and the Petrel are being finished off here, and advantage of the present lull will be taken for the completion of repairs on the Bennington and Marblehead.

The Albany sailed on Wednesday for San Diego to join the fleet. The Yorktown will sail South within a few days, leaving only the Wyoming of the larger ships at the yard. The Fox left on Wednesday, and the remainder of the torpedo flotilla has also left for target practice.

A distinguished visitor this week is Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who has just returned from an inspection of the work at Pearl Harbor. Accompanied by Mrs. Hollyday he arrived Tuesday and

they have since been guests at the quarters of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Lewerenz. Civil Engineer Hollyday is making an official inspection of the yard and will remain until Saturday. On Wednesday he was the guest of honor at an elaborate luncheon tendered him by the California Promotion Committee at the Fairmont in San Francisco, at which he spoke strongly in favor of having yards on this coast capable of handling the largest fleets. Mrs. Lewerenz gave a large tea for Mrs. Hollyday on Tuesday afternoon and on Wednesday a luncheon, the guests asked to meet Mrs. Hollyday including the young married ladies of the yard; while last evening she gave a large dinner in honor of her house guests.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr left Friday for Coronado and Los Angeles to spend ten days. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, retired, and his daughter, Miss Cornelia Kempff, who recently returned from a trip to the Grand Canyon, will leave within a few days for the East. Capt. George C. Reid and Lieut. H. M. Smith, of the Marine Corps, arrived here last Friday from the Orient. A detachment of sixty-one marines also arrived Friday. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, with their two daughters, the Misses Dora and Beatrice Clover, have left for their Washington home after having spent the summer at their country place near Napa.

Medical Director Hawke, retired, Mrs. Hawke and Miss Hawke have left for Philadelphia, there to make their home in the future. They have been living in Petaluma and remained on the coast until after the wedding of Mr. Albert Lewis Hawke to Miss Matilda Eloise Harvey, which took place at the home of the bride near Calistoga last week. Before settling down in Philadelphia they will visit their two daughters, Miss Lovell at Norfolk, and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske at Minneapolis.

An interesting christening took place at St. Peter's chapel, Mare Island, last week when Eugenia Coolidge, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott H. Coolidge, was baptized. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Eugenia Vonk, and the late Henry S. Craven, and a great-granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, twice commandant of the Mare Island Yard during the early sixties. Mrs. Harry Craven left for her home at Yonkers, N.Y., the day after the christening, after having spent some time at Berkeley as the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Coolidge. Chaplain A. A. McAlister officiated at the christening. Lieut. and Mrs. B. Y. Rhodes have arrived and have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo, while the Wyoming is at the yard. They have as their guest Mrs. Rhodes's mother, Mrs. C. W. Ryan, of Baltimore.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 22, 1908.

Yesterday afternoon all the officers of the U.S.S. Maine not on duty attended the regular at home day at the home of Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, commandant of the yard. Mrs. Moore was assisted in receiving by the Misses Johnson and Miss Parker, of Portsmouth.

Surg. Charles G. Smith, U.S.N., in command of the naval hospital here, is confined to his bed with an attack of appendicitis. An operation will have to be performed.

A detachment of one sergeant and forty-three enlisted men of the Marine Corps arrived yesterday from the navy yard, New York, and were marched to the naval prison, where they will do duty as guards over prisoners. Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., commanding the prison, visited the Connecticut State Penitentiary at Wethersfield, last week.

Capt. Giles Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., was ill with an attack of malaria last week at his home in Portsmouth.

The U.S.S. Castine left here on Oct. 16 for Newport, R.I. The U.S.S. Eagle and the U.S.S. Paducah are now out of drydock, work on their hulls having been completed.

Invitations are issued for a naval ball to be given on Oct. 28 at Freeman's Hall by the crew of the U.S.S. Marietta.

Owing to his wife's illness, Lieut. E. P. Bigler, U.S.M.C., has been called to his home in Gettysburg, Ohio. He left here this morning.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1908.

West Point defeated Colgate in the game last Saturday afternoon by the score of 6-0, the same score as that made by Yale against West Point on the previous Saturday. A heavy rain served to dampen somewhat the enthusiasm of the spectators, but the West Point cheers were kept up continuously. The score was made in the first half, when, through the efforts of Walsley and Greble, Brown went around right end for a touchdown from the fifteen-yard mark. Although no further score was made, the visitors were kept almost entirely on the defensive throughout, and only made two first-downs during the game.

The one touchdown of the game was secured by Browne, the goal from touchdown by Philoon. M. J. Thompson, Georgetown was referee; L. DeP. Vail, Pennsylvania, was umpire; Carl Flanders was field judge; Lieut. G. M. Russell, linesman. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Kern, Greble and Philoon all tried field goals in the second half. In the second half the rain came down heavily and made it almost impossible to hold the ball or do anything.

The West Point lineups were: Underwood (Johnson), I. e.; Byrne, I. t.; Wier, I. g.; Philoon, center; Moss, r. q.; Besson, r. t.; Carberry, r. e.; Wood (Kern), q. b.; Greble, r. h. b.; Browne (McDonald), I. h. b.; Walsley, f. b.

The second and last big game of the season at West Point will be played on Saturday next, Oct. 31, with Princeton. Springfield Training School, Washington and Jefferson and Villavood are the games scheduled for November on the home field, on the 7th, 14th and 21st, respectively; followed by the Army-Navy game at Franklin Field on Nov. 28.

The Cadet Glee Club gave a concert for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society. A dancing program followed the concert.

Rev. Herbert Shipman, ex-chaplain at the Military Academy, at present rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, was the guest of Chaplain Travers over Sunday. Mr. Shipman preached at the morning service.

The remains of Major Warren H. Cowles, U.S.A., retired a graduate of 1880, were interred with full military honors at the post cemetery on Oct. 20. Funeral services were held at the Cadet Chapel at 10:45 a.m. on that day.

Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., has been among recent visitors at the post.

PORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Port D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 25, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Cotchett entertained Oct. 19 at five hundred in honor of Miss Taylor. The prizes were won by Miss Taylor and Mrs. Eskridge, Captain Pullis and Lieut. W. F. Jones. A delicious buffet supper followed the games. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge entertained at a supper Sunday evening for Miss Taylor. The attractive home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel was the scene Oct. 19 of a beautifully arranged luncheon with Mrs. Appel as hostess, given in honor of Miss Taylor and her bridal attendants. The round table was a study in yellow. Cavalry colors, a courtesy to the groom, Lieutenant Baird, were carried out in the decorations, ices, cake and candies. Fall chrysanthemums formed the centerpiece. At each place was a yellow rose, which proved to be the most charming novelty; at a signal from the hostess they were thrown at the bride-to-be and showered rice from their inner petals. Among those who enjoyed the delightful occasion were: Miss Taylor, Misses Elsie and Katharine Taylor, Miss Weaver, Miss Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Gill, of Cheyenne; Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Wickes and Mrs. Morrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at a most beautiful bal poué and cotillon Oct. 20, in honor of Miss Taylor. The scene was a most brilliant one. The post hall was never more attractive in decorations. Profusions of autumn leaves

banked windows and corners. It being near Hallowe'en season, jack-o'-lanterns and pumpkins were artistically used. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart were assisted in receiving by Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. Morrison. The first cotillon, "The Hallowe'en," was led by Mrs. Morrison and Captain Pullis; the second, "Boots and Saddles," by Miss Taylor and Lieutenant Baird; third, "Butterflies," by Miss Katharine Taylor and Lieutenant Rucker; fourth, "Wedding Rings," Miss Weaver and Lieutenant Weaver, and the fifth, "The Hec-Haws," Miss Elsie Taylor and Mr. Alan Wilson. The favors were most appropriate and the figures graceful. A delicious supper was served at midnight. All the garrison attended and also a number of town people.

The many delightful functions given for Miss Taylor were brought to a close on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, by a charmingly arranged supper, presided over by Miss Gill at her lovely home in Cheyenne. The table presented a fascinating appearance to the happy guests upon their return from the rehearsal at St. Mark's Church, and the various delicious courses of the supper were keenly enjoyed. There were covers for the bridal party, which consisted of the following: Miss Taylor, Mrs. W. F. Morrison, Misses Elsie and Katharine Taylor, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Tanner, Miss Weaver and Lieutenant Gaudet, who acted as best man; Captains Butler and Pullis, Lieutenants Edmunds, Rucker, Parrott, and Weaver. Captain Tanner was a special guest.

Lieutenants Watson and Weaver left for Colorado Springs, Oct. 25, to attend the wedding of Lieutenant Shute and Miss Masel. Lieutenant Delaplane will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Masel in Colorado Springs until after the wedding festivities. The Misses Taylor and Mrs. Morrison left Oct. 25 for Chicago en route to West Point, where they will spend the winter with their sister.

FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 26, 1908.

Mrs. I. W. Holcombe returned last Thursday week, after a most delightful visit with Col. and Mrs. Smith at their beautiful home, "Paradise," at Warrenton, Va.

Through the courtesy of Major Craighill, engineer officer of the Engineer District of Baltimore, a large party of the officers and their families at Forts Howard and McHenry visited Annapolis last Saturday to see the Harvard-Navy game.

The engineer boat Sentinel left Baltimore about 11:15 a.m. and stopping at Fort McHenry and Fort Howard arrived at Annapolis about 2 p.m. Shortly after the game it returned to Baltimore, arriving there about 7:30 p.m. Among those who enjoyed the delightful day's outing, and the kindness of the Navy officials were: Mrs. Perry, Miss Craighill and Major Craighill, of Baltimore; Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Whitney and Miss Bertha Whitney, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Cardwell and their guest, Miss Briscoe, of Baltimore; Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe, and Lieutenants Woodbury and Terry, of Fort Howard, and Capt. J. B. Spurr, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Wyke, Lieut. J. L. Holcombe and his mother, Mrs. I. W. Holcombe, of McHenry, and Heywood Draper, of Annapolis.

Mrs. J. D. Watson spent last Sunday at Monroe, where her husband, Lieutenant Watson, is taking his examination for promotion. Little Miss Royal Draper, of Annapolis, was the week end guest of her aunt, Mrs. I. W. Holcombe. Capt. J. B. Spurr, recently stationed at Fort Terry, reported here for duty on Oct. 32. Mrs. Spurr and baby are visiting her parents at Toledo, Ohio, for an indefinite period. Mrs. Lee, of Atlanta, who has been the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Yates for some time, left last Tuesday for Wilkesbarre, Pa., where she has received a flattering offer to sing in one of the prominent churches there.

The 142d Co., C.A.C., gave a delightful dance to their friends last Saturday evening, in the hall over the post exchange.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 26, 1908.

Mrs. T. E. Nelson, of Piqua, Ohio, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Gillmore, wife of Lieut. W. E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., returned to her home on Tuesday. Mrs. Herbert I. Harris entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Farr, wife of Capt. O. W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., arrived Tuesday from Leavenworth, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. Farr have taken quarters No. 4, Artillery garrison. Dr. H. T. Crabtree, of San Francisco, Cal., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Cavalry garrison. Dr. Crabtree has lately returned from Ancon, Panama, where she had been the guest of her brother, Capt. George H. Crabtree, Med. Corps.

The ladies of the garrison met at the home of Mrs. William E. Gillmore on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Thursday Bridge Club. Mrs. Herschler, of New York, is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, and Mrs. Herschler. Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, Med. Corps, left Monday for a two weeks' visit at Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Fred W. Herschler entertained on Monday afternoon at bridge. Among those giving theater parties on Monday evening for the opening performance of Ethel Barrymore in "Lady Frederic" were Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Major and Mrs. Frederic P. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell, Miss Beall and Lieut. James T. Hanlon.

Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Edgerly will leave on Thursday for a two weeks' visit to his old home in New Hampshire. Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies returned Saturday from a hunting trip in Jackson's Hole, Wyo., where he killed some big game. Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G., who has been absent on inspection duty for the past three weeks, returned to the Army building on Monday. Lieut. William E. Gillmore, left Saturday on a hunting trip to some of the lakes in the northern part of the state.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 18, 1908.

Col. Joseph F. Huston and Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, 19th Inf., left last week for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they went to take their "little outing" of ninety miles, as it was not found practicable to take it here as was at first intended. Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, wife of Major Lawton, Sub. Dept., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. A. Booker, in El Paso, for several weeks will leave next week for San Francisco, where she will join her husband and sail Nov. 5 for the Philippines. Mrs. Booker will accompany Mrs. Lawton for a visit to the other side of the world.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., left last week for Fort Douglas, Utah. Captain Brooks has been constructing quartermaster here for the last eighteen months. Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, has just received orders to close the recruiting depot at Deming, New Mexico.

Irene Bieffer, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant Bieffer, was accidentally shot through the leg on the street car while on her way to school last week. A revolver in the conductor's pocket was accidentally discharged, making a painful, but not dangerous wound. The child was attended by Dr. Kress and is now doing very well.

Major and Mrs. Johnson from Fort Sheridan, Ill., are in El Paso, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, and a number of entertainments have been given in their honor. Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., accompanied by her father, Judge Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, who has been visiting her at Fort Sheridan, is expected to return to El Paso next week from the North. Mrs. Glasgow and children will remain here during Captain Glasgow's absence of two years in the Philippines.

Mr. Thomas Berrien, of El Paso, has recently been appointed to the Naval Academy.

THE NAVY TIES HARVARD.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1908.

The Naval Academy football team proved its right to the place its friends claim for it as one of the big teams of the season of 1908 by holding Harvard to a tie score—6 to 6—Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, and coming out of the contest with all the honors. Of course six to six means a tie game, and a tie game means that neither side won or can claim without dispute the honors of the game, but the friends of the Naval Academy will always believe what every expert who saw the game freely concedes, that it outplayed Harvard and showed its superiority in every material department of the game. The score of the local team was made by a brilliant, varied and maintained attack in which both old-fashioned football and the new game were employed without a break or a jar; while Harvard made its points on one of those occasional occurrences on the football field, where a slight misplay of one team is turned to the advantage of another by one man who is quick and clever enough to grasp it. The Navy kept the play in Harvard's territory nearly all the time and on two or three occasions menaced the goal line, while the visitors were stopped on their straight plays and seemed absolutely without resource.

The Navy made its score by the skillful use of the forward pass, while Harvard made its only touchdown on a fumble, center Nourse getting the ball and running half the length of the field to Navy's goal line. A forward pass from Lange to Reifensider had netted ten yards, and with one line play intervening, the play was again accomplished by the same two, but with Reifensider on the other side of the line, having crossed behind the Harvard forwards, after the play had started. The play fooled the visitors and resulted in a gain of fifteen yards and a touchdown. Late in the second half the Navy had a fine chance to win the game, but Lange narrowly missed an easy try for a goal from the twenty-five-yard line.

The game opened when Burr kicked off for Harvard. The Navy followed up the play in an unusual manner, Dalton running as far as he could and then returning the ball well down the field. It was caught by Cutler who was dropped by the Navy ends on the thirty-five-yard line. This play took Harvard by surprise and resulted in most of the playing throughout the half being in its territory. On a fake kick, Harvard made six yards, a punt was partially blocked and held by the Navy near the middle of the field. Jones made three yards, Dalton kicked over the heads of Harvard's backs, Cutler recovered and was dropped on Harvard's twenty-yard line. After failing to gain on two plays, Burr punted and Lange ran the ball back to Harvard's forty-yard line. Jones made five yards and Reifensider added a little over ten after receiving the ball on a forward pass from Lange. Richardson made two short gains and then the pass from Lange to Richardson which resulted in the Navy's score was made. The friends of the Navy were overjoyed at the quick realization of their hopes and the further fact that Harvard was being clearly outplayed.

Burr kicked off to Richardson and after some short gains, a punting duel between Burr of Harvard and Dalton of the Navy began. In length covered, the midshipmen easily held the big fellow from Harvard, but several of his kicks were outside. What was lost in this was easily offset by the brilliant running back of punts by Lange and the superior work of the Navy ends. In Dalton, a newcomer to the squad, the Navy uncovered a player who promises to be one of the finest punters in the land. Lange was undoubtedly the star of the game. His own work was brilliant and his handling of the team clever and resourceful. The Navy contingent is claiming the All-America for him. Captain Northcroft, of the Navy, played splendid game and made his presence felt in all the plays. The Navy ends were a clever pair, outplaying their opposites.

Lange kicked off in the second half to Cutler, who was stopped on his twenty-yard line. Burr punted to Lange, who ran back fifteen yards to midfield and followed this with a ten-yard gain. It looked as if the Navy had the jump on the visitors, but at this point the misplay took place which gave Harvard its score. The ball never got from Lange to the back for whom it was intended, probably Richardson, for Nourse seized it and ran half the distance of the field for a touchdown. Burr kicked a goal.

The play during the remainder of the game was very spirited and determined, but it soon became manifest that Harvard had nothing in reserve. The telling factor in forcing the ball into Harvard territory was the running back of kicks made by Lange, and by this means the ball was carried to Harvard's forty-yard. Here Harvard made a stand and forced a punt, which Dalton shortly returned to Cutler, who fumbled and Leighton recovered the ball on Harvard's forty-five-yard line and something over five yards was made on a forward pass from Lange to Reifensider. Lange made it a first down on a fake kick and Richardson and Northcroft knocked off ten yards between them. This carried the ball to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line, and two plays being stopped, Lange tried a drop kick for goal. The chance was an easy one, but the ball went a little wide. A score was not imminent any time after that and the game ended with the ball in Harvard's yard.

The line-up and summary:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Harvard.
Reifensider, Ruhl	Left end	Browne, Houston
Northcroft (c.)	Left tackle	McKay
Meyer, Reinicke	Left guard	Burr (c.)
Wright	Right guard	Nourse
Slingluff	Center	Dunlap
Leighton	Right tackle	Fish
Robertson, Cobb	Right end	Crowley
Lange	Quarterback	Cutler
Dalton, Clay	Right halfback	White
Jones	Left halfback	Corbett, Leslie
Richardson	Fullback	Gray, Kennard

Score, Naval Academy, 6; Harvard, 6. Mr. Sarpe, Yale, referee; Mr. Corbin, Yale, umpire; Mr. Gresham Poe, Princeton, head linesman; Mr. Edwards, of Princeton, field judge; linesmen, Mr. P. D. Smith, Harvard, and Mr. Melvin, St. Johns. Touchdowns, Reifensider, Nourse; goals from touchdowns, Northcroft, Burr; time of halves, 20 minutes.

With the Harvard game of 1908 a matter of history, the Navy is looking forward with almost as much interest to the game with the Carlisle Indians next Saturday, and anticipating just as hard a game. Strong individually, the redmen are said to be the trickiest team in the field. They tied University of Pennsylvania on Saturday, Oct. 24, 6 to 6. Carlisle has not played at Annapolis for about six years and has never won a game from the midshipmen.

A very pleasant military ball was given Friday night by the command at the marine quarters opposite the Naval Academy. Dancing was from 8 o'clock until midnight. The large room at the quarters used for a dance hall on these special occasions was made quite attractive. Not a spot on the side walls was visible for flags and Navy pennants. Potted palms and other plants were used to advantage, and Japanese lanterns. A portion of the Naval Academy band furnished music. There were eighteen dances and an intermission for supper. The dance opened with a grand march led by Lieut. F. A. Groomer, U.S.M.C., and Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, daughter of Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen, commandant of the marine barracks. Colonel Doyen has a fine command and these social affairs are enjoyed and appreciated.

The plebe football team at the Naval Academy, composed of members of the fourth class, is game. For several days last week there were interesting contests between the plebes and other teams of the midshipmen. On Thursday the plebes played the third Academy squad of midshipmen and beat them by a score of 6 to 0. Thursday, Oct. 23, the plebes played two games. The first game was against the third class, or Youngsters, and the Youngsters won 4 to 0. Midshipman Abbott's drop kick, the third's quarterback, was a feature of the game.

Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lowndes, daughter of the late Gov-

nor and Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, U.S.N., Naval Academy. A fitting denouement of Saturday's social events at the Naval Academy was the hop given by the midshipmen, the second of the series and much larger than the first hop. The game with Harvard had attracted many strangers, some of whom remained over for the hop. Notably among the visitors was Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was handsomely gowned in white chiffon dress over silk, made diretoire, with sash and graceful streamers of black chiffon. Quite a number of graduates of the Naval Academy were present, notably '08 and '07 classes. Mrs. Gove, wife of Comdr. C. A. Gove, U.S.N., received with Midshipman H. W. Stephenson, of the first class.

George Washington University surprised the midshipmen by its fast play on a wet field this, Wednesday, afternoon and, though not scoring, held the local team to seventeen points in forty minutes of play. Though the ball was wet and slippery, there was remarkable little fumbling, and the visitors played a fast game. However, the stronger Navy team was able to use its weight to advantage and ploughed through George Washington's line for long and steady gains.

The Navy kicked off, and on the second lineup Thrall, the Washington fullback, nearly took the breath from the Navy crowd by circling left end for twenty-five yards. The Navy took a brace, however, and forced a kick, holding the ball on their own twenty-five-yard line. At once the Navy began an assault on the line, which continued with successive attacks by Jones, Richardson and Dalton, and did not stop until Richardson had carried the ball over. The visitors kicked off and Dalton returned the ball and the midshipmen soon forced a kick. Taking up the offense in midfield, the Navy again carried the ball over without losing possession of the leather. Richardson scored the touchdown.

The Navy began the second half with its regular team, but put in substitutes rapidly. The only touchdown was made by Elmer, who took the place of Richardson. After the Navy had put in its substitutes the visitors had the better of the game. Just before its close Byrd ran twenty yards and followed it by a run of forty, carrying the ball to the fifteen-yard line. It looked much like a score against the Navy when time was called.

The lineup and summary:

Naval Academy.	Positions.	G.W. University.
Robertson, Ruhl	Left end	Maxey, Witten
Northcroft (c.)	Left tackle	Hart
Meyer, Reinicke, Anderson	Left guard	Alston
Wright, Grafton	Right guard	Nickhoff
Slingluff, Brand	Center	Powell
Leighton	Right tackle	Summers (c.)
Reifensider, Cobbin, Wilson	Right end	Brooks
Dalton, Sowell	Left halfback	Crafts, Hamilton
Lange	Quarterback	Byrd
Jones, Clay	Right halfback	Ellis, Dougherty
Richardson, Elmer	Fullback	Thrall

Score: Naval Academy, 17; George Washington, 0. Referee, Mr. Neilson, University of Nebraska; umpire, Mr. Howard, Naval Academy; touchdowns, Jones, Richardson, Elmer; goals from touchdowns, Northcroft (2); goals from touchdown missed, Northcroft; time of halves, 20 minutes.

This will be the last of the Wednesday contests. On the first three Saturdays in November, the midshipmen will have Pennsylvania State, Villa Nova and Virginia Polytechnic Institute as opponents. All of these eleven are playing excellent ball.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23, 1908.

The second term of target practice will begin at the Presidio next week, if all the conditions are favorable. During this period most of the largest batteries with rifles and mortars will be used with the service shot at the usual distance. Firing will take place from Fort Baker and Fort Miley also. A few batteries will not be used, however, as they are undergoing inspection and repairs, and some changes are being made. The Engineer Corps is in charge of this work, but the Signal Corps will also be engaged at the batteries for some time with installation of fire control.

Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, Pay Dept., of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Carnahan and their daughter, Catherine, are at the Jefferson. Col. William A. Simpson and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, have returned to the city from Atascadero, where they have been for the past week or more. While away, Miss Simpson was the guest of Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Belle Clement at Templeton, not far from the camp. Mrs. Downing expects to sail on the next transport for Manila to visit her daughter, Mrs. Anna Beck, widow of John Beck, of Colorado Springs, has arrived at the Presidio for an extended visit with Lieut. Paul W. Beck and wife. Mrs. Beck has many friends in the garrison.

A much needed quartermaster's storehouse is in process of construction.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Lieut. Clarence Knight, C.E., and her two sisters, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Lieutenant Phillips, and Miss Edna Brewster will leave for St. Louis in a few days, visiting at their home in Leavenworth en route. Miss Brewster has been one of the most popular belles of the Presidio of San Francisco as well as at Monterey during her visit to the coast. Miss Emilie Gnarnick, of Benicia, spent Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. Beck, having completely recovered her health, after a few weeks spent at Burke's Sanatorium in Sonoma county. Miss Gnarnick is well known among the musical set at the Presidio as well as in San Francisco. Her friends are glad to know that she will be able to attend the hops at the club again this winter. Col. D. L. Brainard and Lieut. S. C. McGill came up Friday night, returning to Atascadero Sunday morning. Mrs. White, who has been the guest of Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard for several weeks, has gone to New York. Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., has returned from her visit to Paso Robles, and has taken a house in the East cantonment.

Among the Army folk arriving Thursday on the transport Sheridan from Manila, was Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., who returns home on sick leave. Prior to his departure for the islands Captain Ryan was one of the most popular officers in local Army circles. His wife was among those who went out on the Slocum to meet the Sheridan in midstream. She was accompanied by their young son and daughter. Awaiting him at home at the Presidio was an eight months' old baby whom he had not as yet seen, it having been born after his sailing across the Pacific. Captain Ryan is a son-in-law of Col. George H. Torney, of the staff at the hospital at the Presidio. During his absence his wife has been residing with her children at the home of her mother and father at the post. Miss Alice Kimball, of Belvidere, daughter of Capt. W. A. Kimball, retired, was the guest of Mrs. Beck last week. Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard was down for a brief visit this week from Atascadero.

It is expected that several engagements will be announced soon after the return of the troops from Atascadero. Many moonlight, riding parties, and other gayeties conducive to the wiles of the blind god, having been the order of the day at Templeton and Paso Robles. Mr. C. H. Forman, of the Union Oil works of Santiago, Chile, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Kimball, of Belvidere, during the past few days, having motored up from Atascadero, where he has numerous Army acquaintances. Colonel Lundeen with Lieut. Col. J. B. Bellinger, depot quartermaster, left on Wednesday for San Pedro to look over the site of the new fortification reservation. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Ferguson will move from the Presidio home, which they have occupied for the last two years and take apartments in town. Captain Ferguson has been recently appointed assistant to the chief commissary, Col. David B. Brainard. Capt. W. D. Forsythe, 5th Cav., is in the city and is stopping at the Baltimore. Capt. E. L. Dengler, C.A. and Mrs. Dengler are in the city at the Jefferson. Among the field officers of the maneuvers who returned to San Francisco on official leave to attend to business at the department office, was Col. John

Biddle, chief of staff. He will remain until Wednesday. Colonel Biddle is chief of umpires at the maneuvers and decides all minor combats in the field. Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Capt. J. M. Wheeler, has returned after a week's visit in Guthrie, Cal.

Capt. S. J. Mulhall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mulhall have returned to Virginia from a visit to their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer, at Fort Logan, Colo. Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., who returned from the Philippines on the last transport, will leave for Fort Bayard, N.M., in a few days. Major Harry Benson, 14th Cav., was a caller at Army headquarters on the 23d. Paymr. and Mrs. Stanton, the latter formerly Miss Lena Maynard, who have been in town since returning from their Napa county ranch, will soon go to the southland to spend the winter, Santa Barbara and Coronado being their objective points. Lieut. Col. William H. Corbuser, retired, of Plainfield, N.J., and Mrs. Corbuser are at the Cadillac in San Francisco. Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M. Dept., Mrs. Bickham and their family are at the St. James in San Francisco. Admiral Kempf and Miss Cornelia Kempf, who has recently returned from a trip to Grand Canyon, Cal., left San Francisco, Oct. 16, for a visit of a few months in the East. Col. Peter C. Bonus, 9th Cav., who returned on the Sheridan, under orders to report at Washington in November, until then intends to take advantage of a leave and visit friends in San Francisco and in the East. Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét, chief ordnance officer at Atascadero, arrived Oct. 17, at Benicia Arsenal for the purpose of preparing and transmitting his cash papers as disbursing officer. He will return to the maneuver camp.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 24, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Meyer left this week for Fort Wayne, Mich., to be in attendance at the court-martial to be held there. Mrs. Hoffman, of St. Louis, who has been the guest of Mrs. A. L. Meyer for several months, has returned to her home. She and Mrs. Meyer have been much entertained in the city and post. Mrs. Bullis gave a theater party, entertaining Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Bundy. Mrs. Ripley, wife of Major Ripley, Gen. Staff, gave a beautiful tea in her new home on Grayson street to Mrs. Hoffman. Those present were Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Smith, Miss Trippe, Mrs. Berry and many others.

A very pretty hop supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall on Friday evening. The house was beautifully decorated. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Trevis and Mrs. Fred Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Misses Clarke, Miss Gerard, Miss Harris, Miss Ivy, Miss Cresson, Colonel Niles, Lieutenant Jenkins, Johnson, Buckner, Cresson and Cheney. Misses Burbank, Lieutenants Buckner and Cheney were the guests of Mrs. Payson Alden, for dinner Friday evening. Mrs. Lassiter, wife of Major Lassiter, adjutant general of the Department of Texas, gave a beautiful high tea Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hoffman. Those present who assisted were Mendham, Meyer, Hoffman, Butler, Shepard, Bullis, Smith, Trippe, Noyes, Raymond and others.

Mrs. Butler gave a lovely dinner in honor of her guest, Miss Terhune, of Boston. Those present were Major and Mrs. Trippe, Miss Agnew, Lieutenants Bernard and Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Ira C. Wellborn, 9th Inf., entertained Captain Nicklin, Lieut. Emery Smith and others. Mrs. J. L. Clem gave a delightful entertainment to Miss Lillian Benton; quite a number of guests were present from the city and post. Invitations to the wedding of Miss Benton and 'Jack' Clem have been received. 'Jack' Clem is the son of Col. John L. Clem, chief quartermaster of the department, and is very popular in Army circles. Their friends will be glad to know they will live near the post, on Grayson street. Miss Benton is very popular in San Antonio society as well as the post.

The engagement of Miss Mae Cresson is of interest to Army people. She is one of the most popular in the post and Army circles, as well as in San Antonio. Her friends regret San Antonio will not be their home for the present. Mr. Clinton Kearney has business interests in the City of Mexico.

A delightful riding party was given for Miss Terhune, of Boston. The 9th Infantry was in camp at the government farm; they rode there and returned to the club, where delightful refreshments were served. Those of the party were Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Rowall, Miss Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Colonel Niles, Lieutenant Hughes, Mr. W. D. Brainard. The ladies of the 9th Infantry will meet at Mrs. Butler's residence to organize their five hundred club. Many theater parties were entertained last week. Col. Lotus Niles entertained a party of friends. Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence, composed a theater party. Miss Rowalle entertained at dinner Monday evening. Major and Mrs. Trippe have Miss Agnew as their guest in the Cavalry post. Lieutenants Mackall and Churchill are looking forward with pleasure to a few days of hunting on the coast, now that the season is open for that sport and the weather most delightful. They will leave Monday. Automobiles are popular in the post. Lieutenants Coleman and Leonard have two beautiful machines.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 27, 1908.

One of the most elaborate and attractive functions of the season was the tea given last Friday afternoon by Mrs. C. R. W. Morison in honor of her house guest, Mrs. F. A. Holliday, of Washington, D.C., who arrived last Tuesday. Mrs. Morison and Mrs. Holliday received the many guests and were assisted by Mrs. Gardener and Mrs. Hentig, who presided at the serving tables. The decorations were pink and white, with maiden-hair ferns. The guests included Mesdames White, Shean, Gohn, Ball, Dalton, Michaelis, Crimmins, D. H. Ball, W. C. Bennett, McMillan, Alan, Gardener, and the Misses Plummer, Colt, Haas and Hillman.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton left for Fort Wayne, Mich., last Wednesday to sit as a member of the Corman court-martial. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Mrs. D. H. Ball at dinner Friday night. Col. J. H. Storck, 1st Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, has been detailed to take the course at the garrison school the coming winter, and is expected to arrive this week. Colonel Storck has attended the school here for the past two seasons and is well known to officers of the regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Livery, of Omaha, at the Rome Hotel, Saturday night.

The provisional battalion, in command of Captain Ridenour, returned from its twenty-one day practice march this afternoon. The march was made to Red Oak, Iowa, and return. The command is in excellent health, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather and the almost impossible roads encountered, rendered so by the continued rainy weather of the past week.

Lieut. Ellcott Brown has as a guest his father, Mr. George E. Brown, of Rahway, N.J. Lieut. F. C. McCune left Friday for Joplin, Mo., for temporary duty in charge of the recruiting office. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Van Deusen, who were married at Elyria, Ohio, on Oct. 20, are expected back at this post on Nov. 12, and will occupy quarters No. 20, North.

Chaplain Hillman has been put in charge of all entertainments for the enlisted men during the coming winter and is making preparations for a series of minstrel and athletic performances to be held in Gymnasium Hall.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., stationed at Fort Snelling, was a visitor at department headquarters last week. Ducks have made their appearance along the Missouri river in the vicinity of the post and Capt. W. C. Bennett and

Crimmins, the two hunters of the regiment, are out almost daily. Lieut. A. Elliott Brown, Mr. George E. Brown, his father and Miss McCune, of Omaha, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dalton at a chafing dish party Sunday night. Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Cowles, who have been staying at the Rome hotel, Omaha, for a few days, were visitors at the post last week. Col. and Mrs. Gardner are entertaining Colonel Gardner's son, Mr. Alan Gardner and Mrs. Gardner, who arrived last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and their infant daughter are on their way to the Isle of Pines, where the former has recently purchased a fruit ranch.

Mrs. Morton's card party, given in town last Thursday afternoon was attended by Mesdames Gardner, Hentig, Hayes, Bull, Gohn, Bennett, Riley and the Misses Colt, Hillman and Plummer. Mrs. Dalton was the guest of Miss McCune at luncheon and the matinee in Omaha Saturday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison have as a guest, Mrs. Holliday, of Washington, D.C., wife of Lieutenant Holliday, Med. Corps, recently retired.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 14, 1908.

The transport Sheridan that is leaving at noon for the homeland is carrying no troops, but quite a number of passengers. Many prominent Army officers are going as far as Nagasaki, to travel through Japan, China and Korea before returning. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division, has a two months' leave, and with Mrs. Mills, Misses Dorothy and Katharine Mills will go for a trip through Japan and China, to return to Manila in November. Col. Louis M. Maus and Major Henry M. Morrow are taking a two months' leave, going on the Sheridan as far as Nagasaki, then through Japan and Manchuria, visiting Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Tientsin, Peking and other large cities. General social conditions and sanitation will be studied by Colonel Maus and Major Morrow during their travels. Colonel Maus is recognized as an authority on many learned and useful subjects of science and political economy.

The regimental staff of the 10th Cavalry, consisting of Capt. Charles T. Boyd, as adjutant, Capt. Robert J. Fleming, quartermaster, Capt. Leon B. Kromer, coms., tendered a reception to the officers and ladies of the regiment at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, 10th Cavalry garrison, on the evening of Aug. 21, the fifty-ninth birthday of the regimental commander, Col. Jacob Arnold Augur. Colonel Augur's long service with the regiment has endeared him to all. Quietly and cheerfully day by day, with singular fidelity to his duty, regiment and mankind generally, he has faithfully discharged every obligation with ability and kindness. There is not a man in the whole 10th Cavalry that would not rejoice to see two stars on the shoulder straps of their gallant commander. In the receiving line at this birthday reception with Mrs. Boyd were Mrs. Jacob Arnold Augur, and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, wife of Captain Cruikshank, 5th Field Art. Captain Boyd, with the other staff officers, welcomed all callers as they arrived. The regimental band played twelve numbers, among them being the marches: "Colonel Augur," and "Fighting 10th Cavalry." Delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. Daley has joined her husband, Lieut. E. L. Daley, C.E., at Fort William McKinley. She arrived on the last transport, accompanied by her sister, Miss Koehler. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, 30th Infantry garrison, Fort McKinley, were hostesses at a tea-whist party at Schofield Hall. The 30th Infantry band played a concert program. Half a hundred guests were in attendance from the post and from Manila. Preliminary to the attendance at the Saturday evening hop, at Schofield Hall, Col. and Mrs. Augur entertained at a charming dinner, with covers for Major and Mrs. William G. Powell and Capt. and Mrs. William B. Lemly, Marine Corps, Miss Carrie Augur and Lieut. Louis P. Schommacker.

Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff are taking a trip around the Southern Islands. Capt. and Mrs. Eugene P. Jervey gave a pretty dinner recently, entertaining Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Dickens, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, of Manila, and Mrs. J. A. Randall. Recently Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Boyd returned from an extensive and enjoyable trip to Japan. Mrs. Boyd remained in the Mikado's kingdom for six months, Captain Boyd joining her the last of May. Captain Boyd is always keenly alert for information "military," and is counted an excellent observer and authority. He represented the U.S. Government with great credit at the court maneuvers of the troops of the Empire of China.

A perfect matrimonial epidemic has struck this city. The 26th Infantry, with station of two battalions at Cuartel de España, Intramuros, has willingly sacrificed three happy subjects already this month. There were two weddings in the 26th Infantry one evening, in Manila, and one the day before in California. On Sept. 3 Major Charles J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf., and Miss Heard, sister of Capt. George F. Heard, Med. Corps, were married, at the residence of Rev. Lewis B. Hillis, 370 Calle Real, Malate. Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter was best man for Major Clarke and Miss Butts acted as bridesmaid for Miss Heard. After the wedding at the rectory of the popular Presbyterian minister a wedding supper was held at the Metropole Hotel. Miss Heard lately arrived in Manila, accompanied by Miss Butts. Major and Mrs. Clarke will reside at the Cuartel de España.

The second wedding to occur on the evening of Sept. 3 was that of Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., quartermaster and commissary of the transport Wright, and Miss Brewster, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Brewster, of Laredo, Texas. Colonel Brewster, the bride's father, has been collector of customs at the port of Laredo for many years. Miss Brewster was accompanied to the islands by her sister, both being passengers on the Sheridan. The wedding ceremony was celebrated by the pastor of the Methodist church, Rev. Isaac B. Harper, at 120 Calle Nozalede, Manila. Capt. L. A. Saxton, 26th Inf., acted as best man and Miss Brewster stood with her sister as maid of honor. The honeymoon will be spent aboard the Wright in making the regular trip of the Southern Islands.

The third benedict of the 26th Infantry was Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., who married Miss Marie Fehché, daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene O. Fehché, at Benicia Barracks, Cal. A cordial welcome is awaiting them on reaching Manila.

Another wedding of interest to the Service is that of Lieut. A. B. Drum, Marine Corps, and Miss Gertrude Brown, Rev. Lewis B. Hillis performing the ceremony. Lieutenant Drum is a nephew of the late Adjutant General of the Army, Gen. R. G. Drum, and the bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Brown, of Walla Walla, Wash. Mr. Brown is a leading business man and active in political circles of that north western state. Lieut. and Mrs. Drum are at home at Cavite. Lieutenant Drum is attached to the battleship Vermont, coming ahead of the fleet with recruits for the Legation Guard at Peking, China. Lieutenant Drum will rejoin the Vermont on its arrival in Manila Bay.

At a recent meeting of the Tuesday Enchore Club, which meets at the University Clubhouse, Mrs. Harry F. Rethers was hostess. Mrs. Owen L. Ingalls won the club prize, a bronze jardiniere. Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall gave a dozen lace doilies as a penalty gift, and played so well that she was awarded her own prize.

William H. Anderson, of Camp Lawton Post, Veteran Army of the Philippines, recently elected as second junior vice-commander and assistant adjutant general of the Philippines, was tendered a handsome banquet a few evenings ago by his comrades. Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., was toastmaster.

Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., with Mrs. Fries and young son, after spending a month in Japan, will join the Sheridan at Nagasaki and continue the journey to the homeland. Lieutenant Fries has a three months' leave. News has been received by Judge and Mrs. Charles S. Low, of the arrival at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton, 18th Inf., of a small daughter. Judge and Mrs. Low are parents of Mrs. Hamilton. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills received tidings yesterday of the death in Cuba of their granddaughter. Mrs.

Mills is just recovered from a tedious and long illness and this sad news is deeply regretted.

Battery F, 5th Field Art., makes an excellent showing in the examination for gunners. Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., will be a passenger on the Sheridan, bound for a trip to Japan, to-day. Among the departing ones are Mrs. Edward B. Platt, wife of Colonel Platt, 30th Inf., of Fort William McKinley, accompanying Mrs. Platt is her daughter, Mrs. Townsend Whelen. Both ladies anticipate a stay in Japan of a couple of months.

On Sept. 3 Rev. Mercer Green Johnson, rector of the Episcopal Cathedral of the Islands for the past five years, with Mrs. Johnson, started for the homeland. He will be succeeded in the church by the Rev. Bartlett Murray, of Rochester, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson took passage on the Rubi for Hongkong, to visit Japan, China and Indo-China, then via Singapore to Europe, visiting the Holy Land also, finally landing at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Johnson has been given six months' leave, so does not anticipate reaching Texas before the last of February. Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., of Camp McGrath, Batangas, and Mrs. Grierson, went as far as Nagasaki on the Sheridan on a two months' leave.

The Army and Navy Club recently Major Leon S. Roudier was host at an elegant dinner party at which were Col. and Mrs. Edward Brown, 5th Field Art.; Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Platt, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Nat. P. Phister, Major and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, Major and Mrs. Frederick Day, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Whitehead, Lieut. and Mrs. William Carleton, Mrs. Edginton, of Kentucky, and Miss Phister.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Oct. 27, 1908.

There is to be a change among a few of the officers of Boston Harbor. Col. R. H. Patterson has been ordered to Fort Banks, in command of the district, and Lieut. Col. E. S. Allen from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., has been ordered to Fort Warren. Captain Howell, of Fort Banks, is ordered to Fort Hunt, Va.; Capt. Frank S. Long, of Fort Andrews, is transferred to Fort Revere; and Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie is ordered to Fort Strong.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Taylor left Fort Andrews Oct. 21 on their way to Denver, Colo. After spending ten days in New York, Mrs. Taylor goes to spend a month with her mother in Rome, N.Y., before joining Lieutenant Taylor in Denver. Mrs. Frank S. Long, of Fort Andrews, gave a most attractive tea as a farewell to Mrs. Taylor, on Tuesday, Oct. 20. All the ladies of the garrison were present. Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck entertained at dinner the evening of Oct. 22. Their guests were Major Henry C. Davis, Captain Matthews, and Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. The table was prettily decorated with red carnations.

Col. and Mrs. Hoskins left Fort Banks Oct. 23 for New York. They were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Louis E. Bennett at luncheon, the day of their departure. Capt. and Mrs. Bennett entertained the Fort Banks Evening Bridge Club, on Friday evening, Oct. 23.

Miss Spaulding, of Buffalo, N.Y., is visiting Major and Mrs. O. I. Straub, at Fort Strong. Lieutenant Lyons, of Fort Strong, is at Fort Monroe, taking his examination for promotion to first lieutenant.

Lieut. Thomas Aquila Clark, of Fort Revere, was married to Miss Edith Erskine, of St. Louis, on Wednesday, Oct. 21. They will be at home at Fort Revere after Nov. 20. Miss Erskine had many friends at Hull and Fort Revere, who will be glad to welcome her back as Mrs. Clark.

Miss Margaret Skillings, formerly of Fort Warren, has recently returned from a trip through Canada, to Chicago, and to Washington, D.C. She is now with Colonel Homer, who is attractively settled at 27 Glen street, South Natick, Mass. Lieutenant Bloom left Fort Warren for Washington, Oct. 23, on his way to Key West Branch.

Target practice at Fort Revere came off at last on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 22 and 23, after many days of waiting and disappointment, on account of fog and haze. Capt. Charles A. Zollar's company, the 153d, with 6-inch guns made 90 per cent. Lieutenant Wilson's company, the 83d, made 50 per cent. Capt. Adna G. Clarke and Lieutenants Hinkle and Kimberly were the guests at lunch of Capt. and Mrs. Zollars on Thursday.

Some test shots were fired from the mortars at Fort Andrews, which brought several ordnance officers down the harbor, from the Watertown Arsenal; as yet the target practice has not come off at Andrews.

The Boston Herald of last Sunday published a column concerning the 46th Co., C.A.C., of Fort Strong, commanded by Capt. Philip Yost, with Lieut. Perry M. Gallup as lieutenant. The company has made a most remarkable record at target practice for some years past, making 75 and 100 per cent. many times.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 26, 1908.

Major Richmond P. Davis and Major John D. Barrette, instructors at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, are guests here for several days, observing the method of instruction at the Service schools. Mrs. Joseph Pinquard left Saturday for a two weeks' hunting trip with friends in Arkansas.

The officers' club has elected Lieut. Col. W. A. Nichols president and Capt. J. R. Lindsay secretary. Chaplain Henry Swift has been appointed post librarian. Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Meyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas, left Monday for Captain Meyer's new station in Boise City, Idaho.

Sergt. Major John O. Lackey, of the military prison guard, has been appointed a lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts and will leave shortly for Manila.

Miss Rowell, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother, Capt. Frank W. Rowell, who is a member of the class of the line. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols gave a very pretty dinner Saturday evening as a compliment to Miss Rowell. The guests included Miss Long, Lieut. J. T. Chambers and Lieut. O. S. Albright.

Mrs. Daniel Webster, of the Prosidio, was the honor guest at the young matrons' bridge club, which was entertained Monday by Mrs. Irwin Parmelee at her home in the city.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Alonzo Gray entertained in a most charming manner with a dinner, at which their guests were nine of Captain Gray's classmates of the class of 1887 and their wives. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Russell, Major R. P. Davis, of Fort Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Capt. and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson and Capt. and Mrs. Gray. Misses Alice and Olive Gray entertained Saturday evening with an informal dinner party; the guests were: Miss Olmstead, Lieutenants Howell, Peterson and Atkinson. Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman were hosts at a delightful dinner party Saturday evening at their pleasant quarters on Grant avenue. Among the guests were: Mrs. Stewart, of Council Bluffs, Ia.; Miss Mary Mason, of Platte City, Mo.; Capt. W. E. Barrows, Lieut. R. S. Fitch, Lieut. J. A. Broekman, and Lieutenant Ware. Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Burt gave a third of their series of dinners Saturday evening for the officers of the 9th Infantry, to which Captain Burt belongs.

Miss Lucia Hunting and Lieut. W. V. Gallagher attended the performance "Top of the World" in Kansas City Saturday.

Col. T. A. Goldin, of Kansas City, Mo., lectured Sunday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. He served in General Cust's famous 7th Cavalry and at one time was quartermaster sergeant in the Regular Army.

Edward Jones, of Leavenworth, was the lowest bidder to erect stables for the military prison. Tholen Brothers were the lowest bidders on heating and electric wiring.

Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Webster, of Monterey, Cal., who have

been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Pond, will leave Thursday for Seattle, Wash. Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 21st Inf., left Monday for his station at Fort Logan, Colo. Lieut. W. L. Lowe, 13th Cav., left Tuesday for Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Jones gave a very delightful dinner Thursday evening for Major Davis, Major Barrette, and Capt. and Mrs. E. Booth. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained Thursday with a children's party in honor of her little daughter's birthday. Capt. Jens Bugge entertained at his quarters Friday evening with a dinner-dance. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Herbert A. White, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Rita Updegraff, of Topeka, and Capt. M. C. Kerth. Mrs. A. S. Cowan's bridge party Thursday afternoon was a most delightful affair of five tables, in compliment to Mrs. Lawrence, of New York city. The house was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and ferns, and delicious refreshments were served. The prizes were given to Mrs. E. P. Gibson, Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. J. M. Graham and Mrs. C. F. Crain.

Capt. and Mrs. Wildman are entertaining Mrs. Wildman's mother, of Council Bluffs, Ia. Lieut. Robert G. Igoe, Philippine Scouts, expects to visit his father in Louisville, Ky., and make a three months' stay before sailing for Manila. Miss Katherine Warren Chambers, of Kentucky, will arrive this week to visit the guest of her brother, Lieut. J. S. Chambers.

Capt. P. H. Mullan sang the offertory at the Cathedral Sunday morning. Mrs. C. A. Flagler is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames, of 233 Sherman avenue. Mrs. Flagler is just convalescent from a severe illness at Cushing Hospital.

Major W. K. Wright, 8th Inf., Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cav., Major Edward A. Millan, 5th Field Art., Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., Major Beaumont B. Buck, 13th Inf., Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, 4th Inf., left here Sunday for Washington, D.C., where they will attend the Army War College. Lieut. Leighton Powell has returned from a visit with friends in the East.

The wireless apparatus attached to the tower at the Staff College fell Sunday morning, breaking several of the cross-arm connections.

Miss Blauvelt, of Kansas City, daughter of Major Blauvelt, attended the hop and reception here Friday night. Lieut. Robert P. Howell accompanied Miss Edna Brewster, of the city, to the hop Friday night. Miss Adeline Richardson, of Kansas City, was the guest over Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan. Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Merrill entertained at dinner Friday evening eight guests. Pink chrysanthemums, pink-shaded lights and asparagus fern were artistically blended in the decoration.

Friday night beautiful Pope hall, which has been the scene of many notable and brilliant functions, presented an unusual affair of this season. The occasion was the welcome given by the officers and ladies of the garrison, to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston and the incoming officers and ladies of the post. Wagon loads of evergreens, wild honeysuckle vines and smilax, beside cut flowers, made a fairy border of the hall, and the folds of Old Glory were hung from every nook and corner. In the receiving line were Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder, Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Cheever, Capt. and Mrs. McClintock. The music by the 13th Infantry band was complimented by all; this was their first appearance this season. The stage had been inclosed into a cosy dining-room, where a buffet supper was served throughout the evening. A large number of guests from the city, as well as from a distance, were present. Among the latter were: Mrs. J. M. Ford, Miss Mary Ford, Miss Ella Boyde, Miss Agnes Boyle, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Misses Emily and Merry Mason, Platte City, Mo.; Miss Smith, of Atchison; Capt. Kirby Walker, Kansas City, Mo.; Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. Tayman, Lieut. and Mrs. Landis, U.S.N., Miss Lucy Caplar, Mr. Frederick Vincent and Mr. Joseph Ferguson, of Kansas City, Mo., and Misses Eva and Isabel Smith, of Topeka.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 21, 1908.

On Oct. 12 the following officers, under command of Colonel Mansfield, took the 90-mile ride, ordered for field officers: Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d Inf.; Col. C. H. Murray, 11th Cav.; Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf.; Major W. L. Buck, 10th Inf.; Major H. O. Fisher, M.O. The route was through this beautiful portion of Kentucky and was greatly enjoyed. All satisfactorily completed this test and returned in better physical condition when they started.

Col. and Miss Mansfield gave another of their delightful dinners last week to Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion, Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew, Lieutenant Longenecker and Miss Franklin.

The second series of hops took place in the gymnasium last Saturday, and was largely attended by the officers and their families. After the dance those present were delightfully entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Boller at a supper at their quarters, which was greatly enjoyed.

Master John Wholley entertained his friends on Oct. 16 at a small party in honor of his sixth birthday. The little guests present were: Masters Billy Saffarans, Donald Boller, Jimmie Bell, Hardin Price and Little Miss Isabelle Matthews.

Mrs. Whitman, widow of Captain Whitman, formerly of this regiment, was a recent visitor at this post. While at the post Major Abner Pickering was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Marquart and Lieut. and Mrs. Kay. Capt. and Mrs. Wholley entertained informally at bridge and a chafing dish supper for Major Pickering, who formerly belonged to this regiment. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Marquart and Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Major and Mrs. W. F. Martin, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. Morris have left for their new station at Fort Leavenworth.

Last week Mrs. Boller entertained the ladies of the garrison at a tea. The house was attractively decorated with white carnations and ferns. In the dining room Mrs. Gullion served tea.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 24, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A., retired, who has been visiting his son in Phoenix, Ariz., is spending a few days in El Paso, while on his way East. General Godfrey was the guest of honor at the military institute near the post and made an eloquent address to the students in regard to military life and told some of his early experiences, which were very interesting.

Co. D, 19th Inf., in command of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, returned the last of the week from a practice march of 200 miles. This company did not attend the encampment this year, consequently are just now returning from their "little exercise."

Col. Joseph F. Huston and Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, 19th Inf., returned this week from Fort Sam Houston, where they went to take the 90-mile test ride for field officers of the Department of Texas. Major Omar Bundy, I.G., arrived this week on his annual inspection. He also inspected the military school and cadets, and was greatly pleased with both organizations. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, American member of the International (water) Boundary Commission, reached El Paso this week from his home in Washington, D.C. General Mills's visit, though, is purely one of personal business.

Cos. A and B, Co. 19th Inf., left the early part of the week under command of Capt. Thomas Hanson on their monthly "ride" of four days, this time the command having gone to Anthony, N.M.

Irene Biefor, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant Biefor, stationed at this post, who was accidentally shot through the leg last week by the motorman on a street car, is improving at last accounts.

Co. C, 19th Inf., has the largest number of sharpshooters in the regiment.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills was the guest of honor at an elaborate luncheon given last week by the Chamber of Com-

merce of El Paso. General Mills was stationed in El Paso many years ago and made one of the finest surveys of the city. Beside the members of the Chamber of Commerce there were a number of prominent business men of El Paso present and also Col. Joseph Huston, 19th Inf., commanding officer at Fort Bliss.

The Fort Bliss football team has been practicing hard this week for the encounter next Sunday at Washington Park with the Crawfords of El Paso. "Buffalo Bill," so well known to so many old Army officers, with his great show is in El Paso to-day and the post (all who can) has turned out to pay him a visit.

Mrs. Jacob Blanco, widow of Colonel Blanco, of the Mexican army, who was formerly stationed in El Paso, is visiting several of her friends in the city.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Oct. 27, 1908.

Tuesday evening a hop was given in the post exchange for Miss Dorothy Williams. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss Williams, Mrs. Harry Scott, Mrs. James Winchester, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold, Miss Fulton, Miss Anne Winchester, Miss Bessie Du Pont, Miss Nancy Moore, Miss Isabelle Reybold, Mrs. James Winchester, jr., Mr. Sheldon Rogers, Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenants Campbell, Fulton, Stockton, Eglon and Glassburn. Some of the older guests left the hop early for Col. and Mrs. Williams's quarters, where they played bridge until they were joined by the younger crowd for a delightful little supper given by Miss Williams.

Mrs. Williams and Miss Dorothy left the post Thursday morning for New York, where they were to meet Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter on their return from Europe. Col. J. L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., arrived Wednesday evening to make his annual inspection. During his stay on the post he was the guest of Captain Goodfellow. Mrs. Hewitt entertained informally at cards Friday morning.

Mrs. E. A. Stockton, jr., has so far recovered from her recent severe illness as to be able to spend a few days in the post. She joined Lieutenant Stockton here on Saturday and remained over Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Griswold entertained Colonel Chamberlain at dinner Friday evening. Lieutenant Davis was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman at dinner on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Morton J. Cheesman, who have been spending the last month with Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, left Saturday for their home in Salt Lake City.

Lieutenant Davis was the dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. Griswold Saturday evening. Mrs. Waldron was hostess at a five hundred party Monday afternoon.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash., Oct. 28, 1908.

Last week a practice march was made to the Interstate Fair ground and a model camp pitched. A parade in heavy marching order in the enclosure and a march in review on the race-track elicited great applause. The men cooked two meals in the field, the officers were given lunch at one of the eating stands, and after viewing the fireworks, all returned to the post.

At a meeting of the Fort Wright Hop Association, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger; treasurer, Capt. Charles Miller; committee, Lieut. C. D. Hartman, Lieut. D. B. Crafton and Lieut. R. I. Rees. Five formal hops will be given during the season.

The Fort Wright Social Club have elected: President, Chaplain H. S. Smith; vice-president, 1st Sergeant Chas. treasurer, Sergeant Kinser, Hospital Corps. Dances are held every Thursday evening and largely attended by friends of enlisted men from town. Meetings of the "Life's Problem" class, conducted by the Spokane branch of the Y.M.C.A., are held in the post library every Monday evening. Since the return from leave of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, their Wednesday evening receptions for the enlisted men have been resumed and prove most enjoyable.

Cupid has been very busy during the summer. Lieut. Sherburne Whipple was married to Miss Caroline Richards; Dr. Samuel E. Lambert, late of U.S. Medical Corps, to Miss Helen Fleming; while Lieut. James L. Frink obtained his wife, Miss Irma Eldridge McKelden, of Washington, D.C., before joining this much married regiment, and it is said that other weddings are in prospect.

Among the social features at the post was a delightful luncheon to ten guests, given by Mrs. Febiger. The table decorations were sweet peas, most artistically arranged, and Mrs. Febiger's celebrated "Filipino Curry" was served as one of the courses. A bridge club, limited to members of the garrison, was organized last evening, meetings to be held every two weeks.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1908.

At the first meeting of the ladies' card club, Mrs. Stone won the prize, a handsome pair of silk hose. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Bailey. Miss Packer, sister of Lieut. G. V. Packer, has arrived and she and her brother will occupy one of the new set of quarters. There are several bachelors also moving in, to try housekeeping. Lieutenants Cotton and Rockwell will live together. Lieutenant Cotton is the latest arrival at the barracks.

The hop on Friday night was quite a success, a number of guests from the city were out and Captains Carson and Roach entertained with elaborate suppers in the "wee sma' hours." Mesdames Murray, Carson and DeLoeffe were in the receiving line.

Miss Murray has gone to Chicago to take a course of study. Miss Finn, who has been with Mrs. Patterson for several weeks, has returned to her home. Col. and Mrs. Murray have as their house guests Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and entertained at cards in their honor on Monday evening, when the whole garrison was present.

Lieutenant Nolan, who is suffering from an injured arm, has been relieved from duty here and another officer will take his place. Captain LeWald has returned from his little trip and Captain Owen will return this week. Captain Young went down to Pittsburgh Sunday. Mrs. Mendenhall and Mrs. Jellett, mother and sister of Mrs. Roach, are in the post.

These fall days have been the most ideal of the year, a perfect Indian summer, with a cloudless sky.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1908.

One of the most remarkable football games ever played was the opening game of the season between the Fort Terry team and Fort Michie team; remarkable not so much for how, as where it was played—at Fort Michie. This little post is not so very much larger than a first-class battleship. The ball was kept on the island most of the time, but for the next game, it is proposed to apply "ground" rules when the ball strikes E.F. towers or emplacements, and to have punts (not a kick), one on the starboard and another on the port side of the island, to retrieve the ball when it goes out of bounds. The game resulted in a draw, zero to zero, mostly for the reason that nothing was doing in the way of end plays. Bradham, Currier, Barret, and Graham, were the Terry stars, and Jackson and Trinity shed luster on Michie. A return game is to be played at Terry next Saturday, after which both teams will seek more distant talent to conquer.

Major Schofield, Q.M.D., and Major W. C. Davis, C.A.C., visited the post last week. Major Davis was conducting searchlight experiments, and delivered to all of the officers a most interesting talk on his searchlight experiences. The

officers also witnessed at the battle commander's station, a practical demonstration with the portable searchlight outfit of the propositions formulated by Major Davis.

BORN.

BROWN.—Born to the wife of Capt. Walter S. Brown, 25th U.S. Inf., a son, at University of Maine, Orono, Sept. 18, 1908.

DUSENBURY.—Born at Key West Barracks, Fla., on Oct. 26, 1908, to 1st Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Dusenbury, C.A.C., a daughter, Violet.

GAILLARD.—Born at New York city, Oct. 20, 1908, to Mrs. C. B. G. Gaillard, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., a son, not a daughter as reported last week.

HUMPHREY.—Born at Manila, P.I., Sept. 14, 1908, to Margaret Miller, wife of Lieut. Julian Foster Humphrey, a son, Charles Frederick Humphrey, III., grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey.

KELLER.—Born on Oct. 20, 1908, at Detroit, Mich., to the wife of Major Charles Keller, C.E., U.S.A., a son, Charles H.

PARKER.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 23, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Frank Parker, 13th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Katherine Lahm.

RICHARDS.—Born on Oct. 22, 1908, in Havana, a son, to the wife of Capt. Robert L. Richards, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

ROBERTS.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 18, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, adjutant, 7th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Loyal Reed.

WILLING.—Born at Brookhaven, Miss., Oct. 22, 1908, to Lieut. Wildurr Willing, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Willing, a son, Wildurr Willing, jr.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—WOODRUFF.—At Benton Harbor, Mich., Oct. 14, 1908, Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Evelyn Woodruff.

BAIRD—TYLOR.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., Oct. 22, 1908, Miss Florence Randolph Taylor, daughter of Col. Sidney W. Taylor, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., to Lieut. George Hathaway Baird, 11th U.S. Cav.

BERTOLETTE—MEIGS.—At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 23, 1908, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertolette, U.S.N., and Miss Lucille Meigs.

BOWMAN.—Died at Delhi, Ind., Oct. 28, 1908, Larry McFarlane Bowman, son of Commodore Charles G. Bowman, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Josephine McFarlane Bowman.

CLARK—ERSKINE.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21, 1908, Miss Edith Erskine to Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, U.S.A.

DICKINS—STINSON.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, 1908, Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C., and Miss Minnie Viola Stinson.

DOE—HOSKA.—At Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 27, 1908, Miss Imogene Hoska to Capt. Thomas B. Doe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

RYTHER—TROXEL.—At Highland Park, Ill., Oct. 22, 1908, Capt. Dwight W. Rytter, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jean Graham Troxel, daughter of Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired.

SAMPSON—ALEXANDER.—At Helena, Ark., Oct. 25, 1908, Mr. Robert A. Sampson, to Miss Frances Eugenie Alexander.

DIED.

BRYANT.—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1908, Capt. John Lawrence Bryant, a veteran of the Florida, Mexican, and Civil Wars, who was honorably discharged from the Navy as an acting master Feb. 3, 1868.

BUTT.—Died at Armskirk, England, Oct. 22, 1908, Mrs. Pamela Robertson Butt, of Augusta, Ga., mother of Capt. A. W. Butt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

CAMERON.—Died suddenly at Niagara Falls, Oct. 3, 1908, Hon. Brewster Cameron, father of Mrs. Raymond Briggs, wife of Capt. Raymond Briggs, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Francis Brady, wife of Captain Brady, C.A., U.S.A.

CRAIG.—Died at Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 25, 1908, 1st Lieut. Colin S. Craig, U.S.R.C.S.

HASKELL.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 25, 1908, Brig. Gen. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., retired.

JUDD.—Died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24, 1908, Lieut. Col. Edwin D. Judd, Pay Dept., U.S.A., retired.

KELLOGG.—Died at the General Hospital, Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1908, after an illness of two months, Dr. William R. M. Kellogg, beloved husband of Mrs. Lucy Kellogg, and son-in-law of Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg.

PRIME.—Died at Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1908, Mr. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, brother of Rear Admiral E. S. Prime, U.S. Navy.

12TH NEW YORK.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, commandant of cadets at West Point, will review the 12th N.Y. in its armory on Tuesday night, Nov. 17, and a reception will follow. The regiment, during the six months ending Sept. 30 last, shows the big net gain of ninety-one members, which is the largest of any regiment in the state. Its present strength is 862 officers and men against 771 on March 31 last. Every company in the regiment shows a gain, and the present strength of the command in detail is as follows:

Field staff and non-com. staff	18
Medical Department	26
Band	7
Company A, Captain Wadsworth	82
" B, Captain Downs	60
" C, Lieutenant Quackenbos	71
" D, Captain Cowdrey	71
" E, Lieut. F. A. Smith	80
" F, Lieut. G. Smith	70
" G, Captain Harriman	81
" H, Captain Morris	81
" I, Captain Quarrier	78
" K, Captain Scott	66
" L, Captain Williams	87
Ordnance Department	3
Quartermaster's Department	4
Total	862

The Non-commissioned Officers Association of the regiment will hold a dance at the armory Jan. 30 next.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stuart, of Pennsylvania, under date of Oct. 15, issued the following order:

"The Governor and commander-in-chief congratulates the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the naval force of Pennsylvania, upon the splendid appearance of the military and naval forces of the Commonwealth, in Philadelphia, Pa., on military day, Oct. 5, 1908, in connection with the 225th anniversary of the founding of the city of Philadelphia by William Penn, as observed during 'Founders' Week,' Oct. 4 to Oct. 10, 1908.

"The entire division appeared for the first time in its history in full dress uniform, and made an exhibit that reflected the highest credit upon the organization, and that must have been a matter of personal pride, as it was of honor, to every officer and enlisted man who participated in the demonstration.

"The behavior of the troops was beyond reproach or criticism. No complaint as to unsoldierly conduct was received or heard. The reputation for good conduct and soldierly deportment of the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth was maintained to a degree that should make every man who wears

the uniform of the National Guard proud of the privilege to be enrolled and serve as a soldier.

"The commands located in the city of Philadelphia were most untiring in courtesies and comradelike kindness extended to the visiting organizations, and have emphasized the soldierly and fraternal comradeship of the National Guard to a degree never before attained.

"The city of Philadelphia gave hearty greeting to the National Guard, and the people speak in unstinted praise of the splendid contribution they made to the military parade incident to the observance of Founders' Week.

"The success attending the demonstration made by the National Guard and naval force was a personal pleasure to the commander-in-chief, and to each officer and enlisted man who participated therein, his appreciative thanks are hereby tendered."

23D NEW YORK.—COL. W. A. STOKES.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, reviewed the 23d N.Y., under command of Col. W. A. Stokes in the armory on the night of Oct. 24, and the regiment especially for a first review, made a surprisingly good showing. All the formations were prompt, and the regimental drill in mass was particularly good.

A large number of spectators were present, and one of the events of the evening was the presentation to Pvt. Charles Bacon, an Olympian champion, of a gold watch and fob as a token of esteem from the regiment. The presentation was made by General Eddy, with appropriate remarks, after the termination of the regimental drill. The organization was drawn up in a hollow square, and the spectators applauded. After this ceremony the regiment was reformed for evening parade. Following the latter there was a reception.

MICHIGAN.

Major M. J. Phillips, inspector of small arms practice of Michigan, in an official report of the recent camp of instruction in rifle practice held at the Detroit rifle range—Camp Wagner—Aug. 4 to 8 inclusive, says:

"As a result of the experience and knowledge gained at the team tryout and at the national competitions at Camp Perry, I would respectfully suggest that hereafter not more than ten out of fifteen members of the state team be selected by competition, and that five shots of known ability be appointed members without competition, so that they can assist in the selection and developing of a competent team to represent Michigan in the national match.

"In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance tendered the executive officer in his efforts to make the camp of instruction a success, by Lieut. Col. George B. McCaughan, chief range officer; Major Elery D. Patton, Q.M. and C.S.; Major Earl R. Stewart, statistical officer; Major Harry B. Britton, C.S.O. and range officer, and Capt. Guy M. Wilson, post adjutant. The absence of any of these officers would have caused material delay running off the matches.

Medals and trophies are awarded to the individuals and organizations making the highest scores, as follows: Evening Press match, Co. H, 2d Inf., score, 464; Veterans' trophy, Co. I, 1st Inf., 457; Fordney trophy, Co. K, 3d Inf., 470; Ellis trophy, 1st Infantry team, 341; regimental championship trophy, 2d Infantry team, 3,047; championship company team, Co. C, 2d Inf., 885; Wagner-Wimbledon cup, Pvt. L. F. Parmelee, Co. C, 2d Inf., 65; championship revolver trophy, Troop A, Cavalry, 882.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major David Wilson, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., was entertained at dinner on the night of Oct. 23, in honor of the fortieth anniversary of his joining the National Guard. The staff of the majors, and the commanding officers of the several batteries presented him with a solid silver tray, with a bottle holder and twelve glasses, which were set in silver cases, and each piece had the Major's monogram upon it, and is a very handsome piece of work. Major Gen. Joseph G. Story presented Major Wilson with a unique ash receiver made of cartridges. After enjoying an inviting menu, Major Wilson was complimented upon his long and efficient service in the N.G.N.Y., which began as a private in the Washington Grey Battalion (now 2d Battery), Oct. 23, 1868, the Major serving in successive grades. He also served one year as a lance corporal in the 5th Lancers of the British army before joining the N.G.N.Y. The guests present at the dinner beside Major Wilson were: Major Gen. Joseph G. Story, A.A.G.; Col. N. B. Thurston, O.O. Division; Capt. Edwin F. Tracy, 6th Battery, Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery; Capt. Chauncey Matlock, 3d Battery, Capt. Lansford F. Sherry, 2d Battery; Capt. Joseph L. Berry, adjutant, and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Hines, Q.M. and C.S., 1st Battalion, Field Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Short, O.D., and 1st Lieut. William A. Boyd, Med. Dept.

It is interesting to note that for over two years past, the armory of the 71st N.Y., has been open to its members on Sundays from 3 to 11 o'clock p.m. Here they can bowl, play billiards, etc., in a clean and decent manner, free from the influence of the drinking saloon, and no liquor is allowed in the armory. The Sunday opening has proved a great success, and the Sunday opening of the armory of the 23d Regiment, which began Oct. 25, should also prove a success. Colonel Bates, of the 71st Regiment, and his officers have started another innovation, and that is an "armory mess" where such members of the regiment as desire, who live at a distance from the armory, may get their evening meal on any night they visit the armory. Capt. O. F. True, the regimental commissary, has charge of the messing arrangements and the cost of a meal is forty cents.

The general court-martial, of which Major Charles E. Lydecker, of the 7th N.Y., is president, for the trial of Lieut. Tom P. Dilkes, will meet at the armory of the 9th Regiment Wednesday night, Nov. 4.

First Lieut. George E. Hanson, 8th Inf., Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was on Oct. 26 authorized to attend the garrison school at Fort Banks, Mass., for the purpose of continuing the regular course of instruction at that school.

Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N.Y., who was appointed Chief of Coast Artillery a few weeks since, with the rank of brigadier general, was sworn into office on Oct. 28 by Adjutant General Henry. An order which we note elsewhere has been issued covering the duties of his new office, which, so far as the present state law allows, is based on the duties prescribed for the Chief of Artillery of the Army. The officers of the 13th Regiment will meet on Nov. 5 to discuss the question of electing a colonel. It is believed that Lieut. Col. Charles O. Davis, who is known as a very capable officer, will receive the nomination.

The Olympic meet of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held at the armory, Sixty-seventh street and Broadway, New York city, Thursday night, Nov. 26, will include an M.A.L. relay (2,400 meters), four men team, open to the National Guard, and the United States Army and Navy. In addition there will be a 4,700 meter (nearly 3 mile) invitation run. The most celebrated Olympic and national long distance champions have been invited. The following athletes are expected to be heard from: Bonhag, Collins and Joyce, of the I.A.A.C.; Eisle and Bellairs, N.Y.A.C.; Riley, Mullen and Malone, of the Mohawk A.C.; Driscoll, Mercury, A.C.; Obermeyer, of the N.A.C.; Carr, of the Xavier A.A., and Spitzer of Yale University. This congregation of athletes represent the fastest and best in America if not in the world. The management of the regiment will spare neither time nor expense to make this one of the best athletic treats in the history of the regiment. The 22d Regiment are the present military athletic champions of the United States, and have among their ranks the best athletic material connected with the Metropolitan Association of the A.A.U., there being a great rivalry to win the point trophies, of which there are three: one for the greatest num-

ber of points of the meet, one for the relay and another for the largest number of novice points. Considerable alterations are now being made in the armory to have everything in complete readiness for this important event. Mr. James E. Sullivan, the American commissioner to the Olympic games, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt, will be asked to referee these games.

Fred C. Dillman, regimental Q.M. sergeant, 14th N.Y., has been appointed battalion quartermaster of the grade of second lieutenant, vice A. William Lindgren, resigned. The new appointee has been actively identified with the regiment for upward of twenty years.

The semi-annual returns to Squadron C, of New York, for the six months ending Sept. 30 last, show a net gain of fourteen in membership over the preceding six months, as follows:

	Roll.	Gain.	Lost.
Field and Staff	5	2	2
Troop Five	44	4	7
Troop Six	44	11	13
Troop Seven	45	16	6
Troop Eight	44	17	8
Medical	9	0	0
Quartermaster	1	0	0
Ordnance Department	1	0	0
Commissary Department	1	0	0
Total	195	50	36

Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, has published a very handy new table of pay for the officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard and the naval militia of that state, in G.O. No. 36. The table shows the pay in each grade for from one to ten days inclusive. The pay for one day in each grade is as follows: National Guard—Brigadier general, \$16.67; colonel, \$11.11; lieutenant colonel, \$9.72; major, \$8.33; captain, \$6.67; first lieutenant, \$5.56; second lieutenant, \$4.72; non-com. staff and bandman, \$2.50; first sergeant, \$2.50; Q.M. sergeant (Co.), \$2.50; sergeant, \$2.00; cook, \$2.00; mechanics (F.A. and C.A.C.), \$2.00; corporal, \$1.75; saddler, \$1.75; farrier, \$1.75; private, \$1.50. Naval Militia—Commander, \$9.72; lieutenant commander, \$8.33; lieutenant, \$6.67; lieutenant (J.G.), \$5.56; ensign, \$4.72; pay clerk, sea duty, \$4.17; pay clerk, shore duty, \$3.12; warrant machinist, sea duty, \$4.17; warrant machinist, shore duty, \$3.12; chief petty officer and petty officers, first class, \$2.25; chief petty officers, second class, \$2.00; petty officers, third class, \$1.75; seaman, \$1.50; ordinary seaman, \$1.40; apprentice seaman, \$1.30; landsman (Art. Div.), \$1.30.

NOTES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Oct. 18, 1908.

Forty recruits arrived at these headquarters on the 7th; twenty-two were sent to the 3d Squadron at Placetas and the other eighteen divided among the troops of the 1st Squadron. These two squadrons now have their full number of men, sixty-five in each troop. It is generally understood that when the 15th Cavalry returns to the United States, headquarters and the 1st Squadron will be stationed at Fort Myer, Va.; 2d Squadron, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; and the 3d Squadron at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Mr. Muller and Miss Lucy Garrard at a box party on the evening of the 8th. Capt. and Mrs. Moses had Captain Andrews, of Constanca, as their guest at dinner last week. The members of the Cuban Club of Cienfuegos gave a dance on the 10th. Several of the officers were present. Capt. J. H. Allen, Med. Corps, returned recently from a month's leave, spent in the United States.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Brooks, Med. Corps, gave a delightful dinner for eight last Tuesday night. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Captain Whitehead and Lieutenant Lear. Captain McNamee and Lieutenant Cameron, 15th Cav., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at a dinner and box party last Wednesday evening. Captain McNamee and Lieutenant Cameron are stationed at Placetas, but have been in camp at Paso Caballito the last week.

Word was received here a few days ago that the troops of the 15th Cavalry that are now out on their twenty-one days' march had a rough trip to Trinidad. All the men and horses stood the trip well with the exception of one horse from Troop D, which died after reaching Trinidad.

Capt. and Mrs. Moses entertained the Misses Garrard and Lieutenant Broadhurst at the theater on Thursday evening. Captain Barnhardt, 15th Cav., was here from Havana yesterday. Captain Andrews from Constanca leaves on the next transport for a two weeks' leave.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. J. M.—The information you seek as to what regiment your promotion would bring you to, we are unable to give you, it being contrary to the rule and practice of the Adjutant General's office to give out such information.

O. B. S.—See answer to F. J. M.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Can a cavalryman become a distinguished marksman by winning two medals with the carbine and one with the revolver? Has there ever been a time when this could be done or the reverse, winning two revolver medals and one with the carbine? Answer: No. He can become a distinguished marksman by winning three medals, either with rifle or carbine. The same is true of competition with revolver. There never has been a time when it was possible to do what you suggest.

H. A. G. asks: How many vacancies are there in the grade of second lieutenant? Answer: The only vacancies are in the Coast Artillery—about eleven.

A FRIEND asks: (1). A soldier deserts the Service at one place and re-enlists as a repeater at another and deposits money with paymaster; is such money forfeited if he is apprehended and convicted of desertion? Answer: Yes. (2). A soldier deserts the Service and re-enlists in another branch and serves his entire enlistment; does such enlistment with honorable discharge therefrom enable him to obtain his citizenship and permission to re-enlist under his own lawful name? Answer: This is a discretionary matter. As a rule, the best way is to state the case to your C.O. You would be obliged to serve out the remainder of the enlistment in which you deserted.

T. J. J. asks: Will there be one or two examinations for commission from the ranks in 1909 and during what months will the preliminaries be held? Answer: Probably not more than one. See G.O. 3, 1908. This examination comes in January, 1909. The prospect is now that there will be few or no vacancies after the graduation of the next Academy class.

F. M. A. asks: During the last session of Congress was there a bill passed making an appropriation for the purpose of paying soldiers who served in the Spanish-American War, the travel pay which had, prior to 1903, always been paid? Answer: No.

E. V. asks: (1). Are appointments as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts made from non-commissioned officers of the Army while serving in the States? Answer: Yes; they may be. (2). If so, to whom are applications addressed? Answer: Apply to the commanding officer of the Philippine Division, through the channel, sending with your application all the indorsements possible as to your adaptability.

H. H. H.—Forty-two second lieutenants have been appointed in the Philippine Scouts to fill the vacancies created by promotions of second to first lieutenants. There are eight vacancies remaining. Impossible to tell you where the party stands on the list, since you give his initials only.

J. O. asks: How many applicants are there for the examination for sergeant, 1st class, Hospital Corps, which takes place in December, and what is the number of vacancies?

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Answer: There are thirty-five vacancies and about 100 candidates.

V. H. M. asks: Where will the 10th Cavalry be stationed upon its return to the States? Answer: An order is in preparation making assignments of regiments, and it is stated at the War Department that it will soon be promulgated.

H. T.—See answer to V. H. M.

PRIVATE.—See answer to V. H. M.

W. G.—See answer to V. H. M.

A. L. M.—See answer to V. H. M.

MARINE asks: I have served one full enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps. Am I entitled to wear a service stripe if now serving in the Army? Answer: No.

P. R. asks: I was in the 8th N.Y. Volunteers in the Spanish War. I have a pension claim pending on account of permanent disability. Could I get in the Soldiers' Home for a while? Answer: If you mean the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., for men who have served in the Regular Army, the answer is that you could not gain admission there as your service was with a Volunteer regiment.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Who are the senior first and second lieutenants of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry after all existing vacancies are filled to date? Answer: It is a physical impossibility to state who are the senior first and second lieutenants in any arm of the Service at any particular time. Officers in these grades are ordered in advance of anticipated promotions to take their examinations. Some are in the Philippines, some in Cuba, some in the United States. Some pass, some do not. Some are unfortunately sick. Delays occur. When a promotion is to be made the Adjutant General's office oftentimes has a serious case before it to determine the matter. It is therefore a rule of that office not to give out the information sought by this inquiry.

W. R. C.—Par. 1223, A.R., states the value of the daily garrison and field rations at twenty-five cents; the Philippine ration at twenty cents; the travel ration at forty cents.

EX-REGULAR asks: What was the command of Luther R. Hare in Philippine Islands and the States during Spanish-American and Philippine Island wars, and what is his rank now and where stationed? Answer: Major Luther R. Hare, U.S.A., retired, was a lieutenant colonel and colonel 1st Texas Volunteer Cavalry in 1898; colonel, 33d U.S. Infantry, July, 1899; brigadier general of Volunteers, 1900; Major, 12th Cavalry of the Regular Army, 1901; retired for disability July 16, 1903. Present address, care of Adjutant General of Texas, Austin, Texas.

R. J. C. asks: A claims that the chevron on olive drab overcoat should be the color of arm of Service, basing his claim according to clothing schedule (all arms and grades.) B argues that it should be the olive drab chevron for all arms. Who is right? Answer: In Par. 89, G.O. 169, Aug. 14, 1907, the "uniform order," you will find: "The chevrons for the dress coat shall correspond in colors and pipings to those in Par. 76, relating to stripes for trousers, placed upon a groundwork of dark-blue cloth." [That is, color of arm of service.] "The bars or the embroidery of the chevrons for overcoats, service coats, fatigue coats and white coats shall conform in color to shade of olive drab shirting flannel, placed upon a groundwork corresponding to the material of the respective garments."

M. L. K. asks: (1). One who has served five years in the Naval Reserve desires to enter the Navy as an ordinary seaman. Would such service be considered the equivalent of two years' sea experience required? (2). Would such training be regarded favorably in the instance of an applicant for enlistment as a landsman who is above the age limit by three years? Answer: (1). No. (2). No—unless you are strongly recommended by the recruiting officer.

F. L. R.—The complement of officers and men authorized for the ships you refer to is as follows: Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Rhode Island, each 40 officers and 772 men; Vermont, Minnesota, Louisiana, Connecticut, each 41—840; Wisconsin, 34—669; Missouri, 40—739; Kentucky, 35—651; Kansas, 41—809; Kansas, 39—651; Ohio, 41—759; Alabama, 41—809; Maine, 41—773; Illinois, 34—656; Panther, 31—206; Culgoa, 9—194; Glacier, 8—146; Yankton, 8—95.

SUBSCRIBER.—As your relief bill, so far as we know, has not been reported on by committee, it is doubtful that it will reach a vote this coming short session, unless you can get a sufficient number of Congressmen interested in the urgency of your claim. Bills are not brought up for passage in the order of their initial introduction, but general appropriation bills and bills of general public interest take precedence. Write the Congressman who introduced your bill, and see that a committee report is secured.

W. S. C.—Rules for the examination of applicants for commissions in the National Guard vary in different states. You should get an order from the A.G.O. in your state, or the commanding officer of the brigade to which your organization belongs, governing examinations, and study what is prescribed. You should have a thorough knowledge of the Infantry Drill Regulations, Guard Duty, Firing Regulations, Field Service, etc. The Officers' Manual by Captain Moss, U.S.A., would be of great value to you.

G. N. T.—A machine gun platoon consists of one sergeant and two gun detachments, each detachment to consist of one corporal and nine privates, and a commissioned officer in command of platoons. Two standard Vickers Sons and Maxim automatic machine guns are supplied a platoon. The new siege artillery comprises the 4.7-inch gun, and the 6-inch howitzer. The older pieces in the Service are the 5-inch gun, the 7-inch howitzer, and the 7-inch mortar. The new 4.7-inch gun has a powder charge of 5.94 pounds, fires a 60-pound projectile. The bursting charge is 3.1 pounds, and the cartridge complete weighs 73½ pounds. The shrapnel balls number 1,063.

FERGUS.—We here repeat the full text of Sec. 2, Chapter 174, Act of July 31, 1894: "No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500 shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially herebefore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

J. N. H.—The Confederate Veteran is published monthly at Nashville, Tenn. Price \$1 a year. In regard to Philippine Constabulary, make your query more explicit, and perhaps we can answer it.

F. J. W.—Any enlisted man in time of peace who has completed one year's service and has a clear record can buy his discharge. After nine years' service the price of purchase will consist of the travel allowance due and \$40 in addition.

G. H. B. asks: Where will the 6th U.S. Infantry go within

the next two years? Answer: An order is in preparation deciding this.

C. L. Z.—The Mediterranean fleet of the British navy includes the following: Battleships Prince of Wales, Glory and Canopus; cruisers Aboukir, Bacchante, Barham, Diana, Minerva, Philomel, Lancaster, Suffolk; torpedo boats, destroyers and auxiliaries.

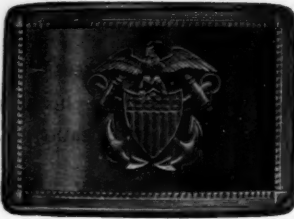
J. C. O'B.—By "battery equipment" we mean everything that pertains to the composition of a battery, its guns, instruments and apparatus. You will find the "Gunner's Examiner," by Cloke, published by John Wiley and Son, New York, an excellent work.

POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

List of post commissary sergeants, U.S.A., corrected up to Oct. 27, 1908:

Adams, John H., Havana, Cuba.
Albert, Herman E., Fort Ontario, N.Y.
Allen, Harry, Fort Bayard, N.M.
Allen, Henry H., Havana, Cuba.
Ames, Alston B., Fort Riley, Kas.
Appel, Anton, Fort Clark, Texas.
Auring, Gustav, Fort Warren, Mass.
Bader, Charles, Fort Morgan, Ala.
Bangert, Francis, Washington Barracks, D.C.
Banks, Joshua E., Fort Caswell, N.C.
Bantzoff, George, Fort Strong, Mass.
Barrett, Michael, Havana, Cuba.
Batterton, Edward L., Fort Robinson, Neb.
Baughn, Wesley, Fort Andrews, Mass.
Baumann, August, Fort Greble, R.I.
Beardslee, Lucius W., Fort Lawton, Wash.
Bender, Ernest, Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Bengston, Nils P., Manila, P.I.
Berg, Edward, Fort Ward, Wash.
Bernstein, Isaac, now on furlough.
Black, John W., Manila, P.I.
Blake, Patrick J., Manila, P.I.
Bliesener, Charles, Fort Hancock, N.J.
Bliss, Fred P., Manila, P.I.
Boberg, Knud, Fort Apache, Ariz.
Brown, John, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Bryan, Lemuel A., Manila, P.I.
Butler, Percy E., Manila, P.I.
Callahan, John R., West Point, N.Y.
Carson, James H., Manila, P.I.
Clifton, James M., Fort Omaha, Neb.
Cobb, William J., Fort Bayard, N.M.
Coffman, Herman, Fort McHenry, Md.
Collins, James, Manila, P.I.
Cone, Charles, Havana, Cuba.
Connor, Daniel F., Havana, Cuba.
Corcoran, Harry, Fort Terry, N.Y.
De Birny, Louis V., Manila, P.I.
Denner, Otto, Fort Douglas, Utah.
Dobler, Fred, Fort Casey, Wash.
Doran, John H., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
Downey, Charles J., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Dugger, Cyrus F., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
Dunne, Patrick, Fort Riley, Kas.
Eckhart, Paul, Manila, P.I.
Edmunds, Jules P., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
Edwards, Samuel H., Fort Riley, Kas.
Eitelberg, Peter, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Ellis, George, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
Esselin, Herman E., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
Eramus, S. J., Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
Fanning, John H., Fort Preble, Me.
Faringby, William H., Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Flach, John, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Flock, George, Fort Wingate, N.M.
Gardiner, Lorenzo F., Manila, P.I.
Geiling, George, Manila, P.I.
Glenn, John, Manila, P.I.
Goff, Clarence L., St. Louis Mo., office purchasing commissary.
Goris, Frank, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
Grave, Henry H., Manila, P.I.
Green, Howell L., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.
Greene, James J., Fort Totten, N.Y.
Greene, James L., transport Dix, Seattle, Wash.
Grigaby, Jet., transport Thomas, San Francisco, Cal.
Gurvine, Richard J., Fort Hunt, Va.
Haider, Stephen, Fort McKinley, Me.
Hallahan, James, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Harrell, George H., Fort Fremont, S.C.
Harris, Henry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Harris, Simon P., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
Hartlaub, William, Fort McPherson, Ga.
Hellriegel, Jacob, Fort Rodman, Mass.
Hensley, Henry C., Fort Shafter, H.T.
Hesse, Joseph W., Manila, P.I.
Higgins, Fred, care commanding general, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal.
Hill, William H., Manila, P.I.
Hinrichs, Ommo L., Fort Howard, Md.
McKeaney, Joseph D., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
Hodge, Elmer, Manila, P.I.
Holliday, Presly, Manila, P.I.
Horsley, James B., Fort Meade, S.D.
Hunter, William A., Fort Slocum, N.Y.
Imhof, John, Fort Jay, N.Y.
Irwin, Greek P., Fort Screven, Ga.
James, William F., Manila, P.I.
Jensen, Julius, Fort Egbert, Alaska.
Jones, Herman B., Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
Jones, Thomas C., Fort Dade, Fla.
Kaltchmidt, George M., Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla.
Karsten, Charles, Manila, P.I.
Kees, George D., Manila, P.I.
Keller, W. E., Fort Snelling, Minn.
Kennedy, Thomas B., Fort Niagara, N.Y.
Kidd, Francis, transport Sheridan, San Francisco, Cal.
Kidwell, Frank A., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Klaproth, Harry, Manila, P.I.
Klune, Robert L., Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico.
Koenig, Otto, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Kohlhepp, Carl, Fort George Wright, Wash.
Laskowski, Hugo, Fort Stevens, Ore.
Lauer, George, Manila, P.I.
Lear, Edwin E., Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
Lehman, Frank B., Madison Barracks, N.Y.
Lemmer, Louis, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
Lewis, Leroy, Manila, P.I.
Lind, Frederick, Manila, P.I.
Lucas, Paul, Fort Miley, Cal.
Luttrell, August, Manila, P.I.
McDonald, Patrick, West Point, N.Y.
McGrath, James, care purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.



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McManus, Patrick J., Havana, Cuba.
McSweeney, Denis, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Mageau, James, Fort Moultrie, S.C.
Magen, Max, Fort Wayne, Mich.
Masse, William, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Mathys, Frederick, Fort Brady, Mich.
Maxson, Llewellyn M., Jackson Barracks, La.
Merrill, Andrew J., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Mills, Milton A., Washington Barracks, D.C.
Mitchell, Marion L., Fort Davis, Alaska.
Moberg, Charles A., Manila, P.I.
Morrison, William D., Fort Wood, N.Y.
Murray, Michael E., Fort Myer, Va.
Nelson, Alexander, Manila, P.I.
Nissen, Ludwig, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
O'Brien, Patrick E., Fort Mansfield, R.I.
O'Connell, Daniel, Fort Porter, N.Y.
O'Connor, James, Manila, P.I.
O'Keefe, John J., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Parsons, Denard L., care purchasing commissary, Seattle, Wash.
Payne, William, Manila, P.I.
Peterson, Peter, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Phillips, Ephraim C., Manila, P.I.
Phillips, William P., care commanding general, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal.
Power, James, Manila, P.I.
Quinn, James P., Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
Rackley, Jonas J., Fort Banks, Mass.
Redding, Charlie, Yosemite National Park, Camp Yosemite, Cal.
Reese, William W., Manila, P.I.
Reuter, William, Manila, P.I.
Robbins, James H., Benicia Arsenal, Cal.
Robinson, Thomas, transport Buford, San Francisco, Cal.
Rohde, Ferdinand, care purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo.
Ross, August J., Manila, P.I.
Ross, Edward, Fort Columbia, Wash.
Rumpff, Richard F., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Ryan, Lawrence J., care purchasing commissary, New York, N.Y.
Ryan, John L., Havana, Cuba.
Saddler, Middleton, Alamo Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
Salter, John, Fort Crook, Neb.
Sandstrom, Charles, Fort Worden, Wash.
Sausser, John M., Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Schiller, Frederick, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.
Schiller, Julius, Havana, Cuba.
Schwarz, Joseph, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Scott, Richard M., transport Burnside, Seattle, Wash.
Shaffer, Samuel W., Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Shaffer, William H., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Simmes, Charles W., Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Smart, Alexander, Fort Liscom, Alaska.
Smith, Byron K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, John, Fort Mason, Cal.
Smith, Louis W., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Spaney, Paul L., Manila, P.I.
Steere, Henry A., Fort Williams, Me.
Steiner, Emil H., now on furlough.
Stephan, Charles, Manila, P.I.
Stern, John H., Key West Barracks, Fla.
Stubley, John W., Manila, P.I.
Summerlin, John D., Fort Mott, N.J.
Swanson, Charles, Manila, P.I.
Taft, Louis E., Fort McDowell, Cal.
Thompson, George, care commanding general, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal.
Thompson, Joseph, Havana, Cuba.
Thompson, Karl J., Manila, P.I.
Tilford, John W., Fort DeSoto, Fla.
Titus, Charles W., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Tobin, William J., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Turner, John M., Fort Washington, Md.
Ueberwald, Louis, care purchasing commissary, Newport News, Va.
Underwood, William E., Havana, Cuba.
Vogler, Sigmond, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Walcott, Charles, care chief commissary, Dept. of Missouri, Omaha, Neb.
Walker, William J., Manila, P.I.
Waler, John C., Fort DuPont, Del.
Weber, Anton, Fort Revere, Mass.
White, James E., Fort Missoula, Mont.
Wikander, John, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Wilson, John B., Fort Lincoln, N.D.
Wilson, Rene, Fort Levee, Me.
Winther, Viggo C., Fort Barry, Cal.
Wood, Arthur G., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Woods, James F., Fort Monroe, Va.
Wunderlich, E. H., Fort William H. Harrison, Mont.
Ziesing, Joseph, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Zimmermann, H. C. Ch., Fort Adams, R.I.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. A. L. Milla, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs. San Francisco, Cal.
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.
Department of Cuba—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Ft. Mason, Cal., will sail for Honolulu, H.I., Nov. 5, 1908; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.
Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; F and L, Manila, P.I., arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Oct. 9, 1907; Troops A, B, C and D, arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 11, 1906; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908.
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell for station not later than Nov. 25.
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; C, sailed for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levee, Me.	32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	52d. Ft. Bodman, Mass.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	



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Company and Station.	Company and Station.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. Will proceed to Ft. Worden, Wash., for station about Dec. 1, 1908.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	122d. Key West, Fla.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	127th. Ft. Fremont, N.O.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.	134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.	139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.	142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.	156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.	157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	159th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Stevens, Ore., for station about Nov. 1, 1908.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.	
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	162d. Key West Bks., Fla.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.	164th. Jackson Bks., La.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
*Mine companies.	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Key West, Fla.; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Theodore Smith & Co. shipyard, Jersey City, N.J.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Grisco-Spencer shipyard, Jersey City, N.J.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. At Grisco-Spencer shipyard, Jersey City, N.J.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. H. U. Tompkins, C.A.C., commanding. At Grisco-Spencer shipyard, Jersey City, N.J.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1906; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct., 1906.

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12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived July 3, 1907.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 8, 1906; I, K, L and M, Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, etc., address Washington, D.C.:

Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General.
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Adm. William S. Cowles, Equipment.
Rear Adm. W. J. Barnette, Superintendent of Naval Observatory.
Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer of Navy.
Rear Adm. John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Adm. Raymond P. Rogers, Chief Intelligence Officer.
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Engr. in Chief John K. Barton, Bureau Steam Engineering.
Paym. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Oct. 27.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The following itinerary is announced by Rear Admiral Sperry for the Atlantic Fleet for the remainder of the trip in Asiatic waters:

Fleet itinerary: Arrive Amoy, China, 2d Squadron, Oct. 29, leave Nov. 4; arrive Manila, P.I., 1st Squadron, Oct. 31; arrive Manila, P.I., 2d Squadron, Nov. 7.

1. The mail address of all vessels of the first four divisions and of the Panther, Culgoa, Relief and Yankton is in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Fleet itinerary—Manila to United States: Leave Manila Dec. 1; arrive Colombo Dec. 14, leave Colombo Dec. 20; arrive Suez Jan. 5.

Pass through canal and coal at Port Said as expeditiously as possible, and as soon as ships are coaled they will proceed to Mediterranean ports as follows, dates of arrival at these ports being approximate and dependent upon the rapidity with which the ships can pass through the canal and coal at Port Said:

Connecticut—Vermont, arrive Villefranche Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Minnesota—Kansas, arrive Marseilles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Georgia—Nebraska—Kentucky, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Rhode Island—New Jersey, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; Ohio—Missouri, arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; Wisconsin—Illinois—Kearsarge, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negre Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negre Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed United States, arrive Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads, Va.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent to the above addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdock. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder to command.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter to command.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Oct. 25 from Yokohama, Japan, for Amoy, China.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Arrived Oct. 22 at the navy yard, New York. Address there. When the Maine becomes flagship the Dolphin will be assigned to special service.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. Capt. James M. Helm to command Nov. 1. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William B. Caperton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Maine has been designated as the flagship of the Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron MCB. Winslow, at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Melbourne, Australia.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Placed in commission Oct. 23 at Boston, Mass.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived Oct. 25 at Amoy, China.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Hong Kong, China.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At Manila, P.I.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Sailed Oct. 26 from Yokohama, Japan, for Manila, P.I.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Proposed itinerary for the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Pacific Fleet, and the Yorktown: Arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 1, leave Dec. 1; arrive Panama Dec. 12, leave Dec. 22; arrive Talcahuana Jan. 4, leave Jan. 14; arrive Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 22; arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabee.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. Sailed Oct. 26 from Bremerton, Wash., for Honolulu, en route to the Asiatic Station for duty as flagship of the Third Squadron Pacific Fleet.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fourth Division.

The Albany and Yorktown having been detached from the Pacific Fleet and assigned to special service, there are at present no vessels assigned to the division.

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Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

First Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. Gillis. At Manila, P.I.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Cavite, P.I.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett, Jr. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Manila, P.I.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd. At Manila, P.I.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Hong Kong, China.
CALLAO, G., 1 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.
SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Arrived Oct. 23 at Amoy, China.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ACTIVE (tender). Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. Sailed Oct. 25 from Mare Island, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Manila, P.I.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived Oct. 22 at Amoy, China.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Arrived Oct. 26 at San Diego, Cal.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived Oct. 24 at Newport News, Va.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, New York. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. Sailed Oct. 22 from Mare Island, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Capt. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Bremerton, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE (tender). Comdr. John D. McDonald. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived Oct. 25 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Sailed Oct. 24 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Norfolk, Va., en route to Haiti for surveying duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Ran-

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free from grit and acid. Prevents accumulation of tartar. Will not injure the enamel of the teeth.

dall master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Armistead Rust. Fitting out at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Boston, Mass.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (ing). Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Bsn. Harold Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Arrived Oct. 25 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.

RANGER. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Villefranche, France. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Naval School. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Itinerary of the Ranger from Villefranche to Boston: Leave Villefranche Oct. 26; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 30, leave Nov. 1; arrive Madeira Oct. 5, leave Nov. 7; arrive Bermuda Nov. 21, leave Nov. 24; arrive Boston Dec. 1.

SALEM (acout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. Arrived Oct. 24 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York, city.

UNOAS (tug). Chief Bsn. August Wohltman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

WOLFEINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Aground near Newport. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to Annapolis, Md.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Annapolis, Md. The Stringham has been ordered placed out of service and her place taken by the Macdonough.

BARNEY (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Annapolis, Md. The Barney has been ordered placed out of service and her place taken by the Wilkes.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Annapolis, Md.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Annapolis, Md.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Annapolis, Md.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At Annapolis, Md.

NINA (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Annapolis, Md.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

In commission in reserve under the command of Lieut. Louis O. Richardson.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Cushing, Dupont, Foote, Mackenzie, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, Stockton, Wilkes, and Winslow; destroyer Macdonough; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin; and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Dahlgren, Craven, Ericsson and Rodgers and destroyer Worden.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE (supply ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed Oct. 23 from Honolulu for San Diego, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Frederick. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Being prepared for commissioning at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Sailed Oct. 22 from Honolulu for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

FARGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Arrived Oct. 24 at San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived Oct. 26 at San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brilliant. At San Diego, Cal.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical trainingship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

The Adams leaves Gibraltar Nov. 3. A short stop may be made at Madeira. Arrives back in Philadelphia Dec. 15.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical trainingship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical trainingship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Bsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Elbert. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Tropic is an auxiliary to the Southern.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco Cal. Sailed Oct. 25 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Kobe, Japan. Is on a trip to Japan to give liberty, etc.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Arthur P. Nasro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, at Honolulu.
Iwona, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Narkoota, New York.
Nesinacot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Ricker, Norfolk, Va.
Samoser, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Cumsech, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Triton, Norfolk, Va.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Aragay, at Cavite.
Bagley, at Annapolis.
Belmont, at New York.
Barry, at Cavite.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Blakely, at New York.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Detroit, at Boston.
Dixie, at Philadelphia.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Elfrida, at New York.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Inca, at Boston.
Iowa, at Norfolk.
Katahdin, at Philadelphia.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Manly, at Annapolis.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Morris, at Newport.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
New York, at Boston.
Nashville, at Boston.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Paragus, at Cavite.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.
Pansy, at Cavite.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.
Queros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Isl.
Restless, at Norfolk.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Yasuvius, at Boston.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, at New Haven, Conn.
Onedia, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The case of the unemployed ex-soldier in England is particularly hard, we are told by the United Service Gazette, of London. Recent British recruiting records show that ninety-five per cent. of those enlisting were forced into the army by fear of starvation, and now when they leave the service, with very little saved up for the rainy day, the existing lack of opportunity for the unskilled laborer confronts the ex-soldier with the same force as before his enlistment. Evidently, the opportunity or the incentive to re-enlistment must be lacking, that is set before the American soldier with a love for the service who has the ability to save a goodly sum from his pay and be sure of a neat income after retirement at end of thirty years' service; the American soldier having also enjoyed the opportunity to acquire practical knowledge of a number of useful trades, from which he may earn sufficient to "fill in the chinks." Attention is called by the Army and Navy Gazette of London to the poor quality of men offering themselves for enlistment in the British army, and the statement is made that nearly 300 out of 1,000 recruits have been either rejected on inspection or found to be unfit within three months after enlistment. This condition of affairs seems to point toward the necessity for universal service, where the government could select the best of those it calls instead of having to be content with the least unfit of those who volunteer.

A rather amusing feature of warfare is reported from India, where the Ali Khel and Mala Khel laskhars have been in frequent conflict. The latter being short of ammunition, remembered in one assault that they were on the scene of the British expedition of 1897, whereupon the idea occurred to them of digging for shells, and they unearthed enough to enable them to make a brave show at bombardment.

The young Princes of England are losing no time in preparing themselves for naval service. Prince Edward of Wales will have completed the first portion of his studies at the Royal Naval College early next spring, when, as a senior cadet, he will be transferred from Osborne to Dartmouth. Prince Albert of Wales is to begin work as a cadet at Osborne, and he will probably have the quarters vacated by Prince Edward. Prince Henry of Wales, when old enough, is also to continue his education at the Royal Naval College.

Major General Alderson, says the United Service Gazette, was commanding a brigade in South Africa, and on one occasion was called upon to sit in judgment in the following case: A private in a fit of rage had kicked his horse, upon which his commanding officer, a man of a peppery temperament, who was standing by, promptly kicked the private. The private demanded to be taken before the brigadier, and the following conversation ensued: "You kicked your horse?" "Yes, sir." "And your commanding officer therefore kicked you?" "Yes, sir." "Well, look here my man, you are jolly lucky that it was only your commanding officer who kicked you and not the horse, which you would have well deserved for kicking him." This judgment, worthy of a Solomon, appears to have satisfied all parties.

Owing to the greatly enlarged ranks of the unemployed of Great Britain during the winter months it is proposed to fix upon this season of the year for carrying to its fullest extent militia training, this program serving at one and the same time to relieve the distress of the unemployed and give to the militia men who could ill afford to take off time from their vacations in the busy season, which in Great Britain happens to be the summer. The idea does not meet with complete approval from the fact that as most of the training would be in-door drill, the results would not be as satisfactory as the freer scope of summer field practice. And withal, there is in this solution of the out-of-work problem an air of the soup-house flavor that does not seem to tend to military esprit in the motley personnel.

The history of the queue as an adornment of the British sailor is given in the Army and Navy Gazette, of London. It appears that the fashion was set by a certain captain who had been accustomed to wearing his hair long and in curls, loose behind his ears. Coming aboard one day in 1785 with his hair tied in a queue he created quite a sensation but at once excited a desire for emulation, which was not wholly eradicated until 1826. It seems that the marines wore the queue by regulation, for in the United Service Journal for November, 1834, reference is made to the following order, dated 1808: "The Lords of the Admiralty having issued directions that the Marine Forces now serving on board of His Majesty's Fleets should, from the date hereof, cease to use or wear the usual leather queue or pigtail now worn, I hereby give orders that the captains and commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war under my command do see the same strictly carried into effect; and for the future the leather queue or pigtail now worn shall be discontinued." The sailor's pigtail, of course, was not made of leather but of rope yarn grafted into his own hair. It needed some dressing and marling down, so that chums were not known then as "raggies" but as "tie mates," from the practice of tying one another's tails.

The Bulgarian navy, we are told by the Army and Navy Gazette, consisted in 1903 of but one cruiser of 715 tons, used as a training ship, but since that time



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the Government of the Principality has entered upon a program of construction for the defense of the Black Sea coast. It decided to build a flotilla of torpedoboats of from ninety to one hundred tons, with a speed of twenty-six knots, and a considerable range of action. The political situation was difficult, because under the Treaty of Berlin these vessels could not be sent through the Dardanelles, while Bulgaria possessed no means of building them. Moreover, owing to the ice which closes the port of Varna during part of the winter, these vessels required special protection. Several foreign yards tendered for the construction, and finally in 1904 and 1906 Messrs. Schneider put in hand two series, each of three boats. They are vessels of about ninety-eight tons, with a speed of twenty-six knots, and a range of action of 1,000 miles at fourteen knots. They have three torpedo tubes and three small guns. The boats were sent overland, and the difficulties arising from the necessity of housing them in the winter were successfully overcome. They descend an incline upon a cradle broadside on to the water, and then a longitudinal slip. There are special arrangements for regulating the descent and hauling the boats back again.

Comparing bull's-eye and service shooting in considering the value of rifle meetings from a military point of view, Ajax, in the London Army and Navy Gazette, says that it requires greater skill on the part of a marksman to lie down opposite his butt and, by the help of his experience and skill in judging the effect of the wind and light, make sure of hitting a target, colored and shaped to the natural appearance of an enemy, the firer using a weapon in precisely the same condition as he will have it on the field of battle. On the other hand, the marksman, accoutred with a bag and a telescope—with paints and ventimeters, verniers, and "aids to shooting" in the way of orthoptics and special sights—lies down and, after due deliberation and sundry preparations, fires one or two sighting shots to prove the correctness or incorrectness of his judgment, and then proceeds to fire his remaining rounds with due, or rather undue, caution at a round black mark on a white background, the position of his shots not being noted by him by the strike of bul-

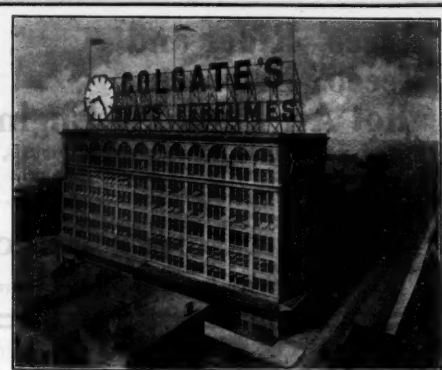
let, but by a black or white spotting disc inserted in his target by the marker. Bull's-eye shooting the writer characterizes as "the most elementary training for service marksmanship; it is conducted under fictitious conditions that could not for a moment be adopted in war; powerful telescopes watch the mirage; the range authorities fly bannerettes and streamers at different positions on the range; the firer is permitted to attach sights with traveling wind-gauges and verniers to his rifle, appendages which would not last one week and would be impossible to use on active service." The cardinal points of success in military marksmanship are given as these: Ability (1) to pick up the target; (2) to estimate its distance; (3) to deliver a steady and rapid fire when required; (4) to snaphoot.

Of considerable interest to the officers of our Navy who are now, in their around-the-world fetes, laying up for themselves future social obligations of no mean proportions, is the attention being given to this matter of naval hospitality by the British Admiralty. The Hampshire Telegraph tells us that in a circular letter issued by the Admiralty, it is stated that their Lordships have had under consideration the question of the expenses falling upon officers in connection with the entertainment of officers of foreign navies, and entertainments of a special character given at foreign and colonial ports. The casual entertainment of the officers of foreign navies, when ships meet, by officers of His Majesty's ships has always been regarded as the exercise of hospitality which is in accordance with the custom of the service. Cases, however, occur in which the hospitality exercised by fleets and ships becomes a matter of international or Imperial policy, involving an expenditure beyond what would probably fall on the officer's private means. Such entertainments are arranged under the direct supervision of the Admiralty in the ordinary course; but it may happen that officers commanding fleets or squadrons, or commanding officers of ships, have to prepare schemes of entertainment on their own initiative. In such cases the arrangements are to be fully considered, and a comprehensive estimate forwarded to the Admiralty, by telegraph if necessary, before any liability is actually incurred, care being taken that due economy is observed, so that the cost should not extend beyond what friendly intercourse may demand. Where officers are about to undertake a cruise which, in their opinion, must involve expenditure upon official entertainments beyond the ordinary scale of hospitality, the circumstances are to be reported at once for consideration and approval.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, after continuous service of eight and one-half and seven and one-half years as ships of the line in the German High Sea Fleet, are now out of commission and will be completely modernized. Deckworks are to be reduced and four casemate guns are to be removed. Consequent reduction in weight of equipment will give the ships a greater width of armor belt above the water-line. The Kaiser Barbarossa has already undergone similar changes and the Kaiser Friedrich III. is also being rebuilt.

The population of Siberia Jan. 1, 1906, was 6,740,000, about the same as that of Canada. Only eight per cent. of the population live in cities, the largest city, Tomsk, having 63,533 inhabitants. That Siberia is not reserved for those who are criminals under the Russian law is indicated by the fact that in 1907 over 500,000 persons emigrated there from European Russia. The Trans-Siberian Railroad, on which \$172,525,000 has been expended, extends 6,677 miles from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, 1,072 miles of this through Chinese territory. Business on this road has greatly increased since the war with Japan and it is becoming one of the great highways of commerce. The growth of Siberia and especially the improvement in the transportation facilities of the Siberian Railroad are among the guarantees that Japan will not be disposed to war.

Noting as a fact that with the possible exception of the United States, the study of armies, even of those of barbarous races, always reveals the somewhat extraordinary fact that military and sartorial effort ever progress hand in hand, and that in countries like Great Britain, in addition to effective adornment, there is always found a special tendency toward the elaboration of details in personal apparel in order to differentiate one particular



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group of warriors from another, the Army and Navy Gazette points out a possible danger in allowing the different arms to choose for themselves as to their apparel. The Foot Guards, we are told, "have adopted a shirt and collar which not only look well, but are very serviceable. The Household Cavalry affect a bright blue shirt and collar, while a distinguished cavalry regiment of the Line favors a jacket to outward appearance of the universal pattern with the exception of the skirts, whose length never fails to suggest the outlines of a dressing gown. These peculiarities, without doubt, afford great gratification to the wearers, and as the cost to the taxpayer is nil, the War Office probably show considerable wisdom in not interfering. But should succeeding colonels have different views on these questions, every four years changes—due to personal idiosyncrasies might become the rule."

A new invention for communicating with submarine and other vessels in time of fog has just been brought out by a workman in the government arsenal at Cherbourg. The apparatus is clock-faced and the invention is based on the difference in time of transmission through the air of a Hertzian wave and a sound wave. The Sun thus describes the operation of the apparatus: "If a vessel emits at the same moment a Hertzian wave and a sound wave the first of course reaches the registering apparatus installed on land almost immediately. It starts a hand on the clock face and indicates to the man in charge that a sound wave has been started at the same moment. The man then awaits the sound wave, and when it reaches him he presses a button which stops the hand started by the Hertzian wave, and the distance this hand has traveled indicates how far away the ship is. This distance is at once telegraphed to the ship and gives it its approximate position. If two of these registering apparatuses are in use the exact position is known."

The activity of the Russians in sky-sailing has been overlooked of late. It is reported that a large sum of money has been contributed toward the construction in the military ballooning park, between St. Petersburg and Tzarskoe Selo, of a machine designed by a man named Tatarinoff, who thinks he has discovered the secret of aerial navigation. The government are extending more discreet support to airship enthusiasts, for next year they will hold a competition of heavier-than-air machines, and give 50,000 roubles as a prize. Meanwhile, the first Russian aero club has been opened at Odessa. The government are paying this Odessa aero club an annual subsidy of 5,000 roubles on condition that, in case of war, all the club's flying machines will be placed at the disposal of the government.

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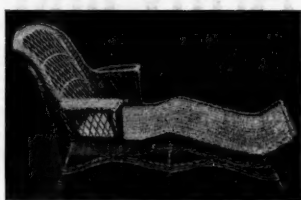
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